The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2669. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, on Republicanism.

THE EXECUTIVE PROTEST.

Report of the Special Committee of the House Adverse to the President.

THE VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE SEIZURE OF MEXICAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

The resolution of Mr. SUMNER, to-day, calling on the President to know by what authority American vessels of war attacked and captured steamers in Mexican waters, is regarded as a forerunner of an attack on the Administration.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

The Senate postponed the Street Railroad bill, after providing for the stock to be taken by the citizens, to the great disgust of nine gentlemen, who supposed they carried this valuable franchise in their breeches pocket.

THE AQUEDUCT.

The House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia, with many other members of Congress, will accompany the city authorities on Saturday, to inspect the condition of the Washington Aqueduct, with a view to making further appropriations to complete this great work.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. HICKMAN'S report was fought desperately by the Democrats, and reckless fillibustering was resorted to to prevent its reception. Finding opposition of no avail, profound attention was paid while Mr. HICKMAN read the paper from the Clerk's desk. The report is pronounced a conclusive reply to the President's protest.

The witnesses from Philadelphia not appearing, to-day, Mr. COVODE'S Committee adjourned over till Wednesday.

Mr. WINSLOW being engaged to-morrow on the Naval Committee, Mr. BUTTERWORTH was again before the Committee to-day, and positively declined furnishing Mr. HASKIN'S letters until Mr. HASKIN produced his, which will not be done before next week, as they are in New-York. Until they have been furnished the Committee they are not to be given to the Press.

THE TREATIES.

Senator MASON will not call up the Mexican treaty until after the Nicaraguan treaty has been disposed of. The latter will be brought to a vote this week. At least, such is now the programme, and four Republicans have intimated their intention to support it.

Señor MATA has been very active to-day, and is in excellent spirits as to the fate of the Mexican treaty. He is ready to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. SIMMONS.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

Senator SEWARD'S chances for the Chicago nomination are freely canvassed, and his friends are sanguine. Several large bets have been offered, but refused. Gov. BANKS will have a host of friends.

ARMY NEWS.

A portion of the escort to Capt. REYNOLDS, belonging to Companies B and G, Second Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, will join their commands at Fort Riley. Lieut. CONNELL, of the Second Infantry, is assigned to duty with the recruits at Jefferson Barracks, and will report to Major MACRAE. Capt. DAVIS, of the Second Infantry, will turn over the public property to Lieut. CONNELL, and join the commands at Fort Ripley. Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN is relieved from the operation of special order No. 37, and Major BLAKE, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to command the troops ordered to the Department of Oregon, and will proceed forthwith to St. Louis to superintend arrangements for the march.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, was on the floor of the House, to-day, and received numerous congratulations.

The Overland Mail bill will be up in the Senate to-morrow, and a warm contest is anticipated.

The California and Oregon delegations in Congress signed a strong protest to-day against the renewal of the Morse telegraph patent, as the inventor has already enjoyed the monopoly twenty-one years. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. FOWLER, Postmaster of New-York, reached here this morning, and has made full and satisfactory explanations at the Post-office Department of the alleged deficit in his accounts. They have accordingly been adjusted and permanently settled.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union is to be called up to-morrow in the House, and the calculation is that it will pass by twenty majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries passed by the Wyandotte Constitution.

HANCOCK JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate as United States Marshal for that State.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Nashville, Oct. 10, 1859, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia to the condition of the jail at Washington City, which would disgrace a trioe of savages.

Mr. BROWN said a new jail was about being erected by the General Government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

A number of bills of a private nature were considered.

The bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Arkansas was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider by what title or right the *Saratoga*, a ship-of-war belonging to the United States, has undertaken, in time of peace, and without the sanction of Congress, to use force against two other vessels-of-war, at that time in Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest to capture the same and bring them as a pretended prize of war into a port of the United States, holding their officers and crews as prisoners, and also to consider if any action of Congress be required to prevent the recurrence of such a collision, and such an assumption to make a prize of war and prisoners in time of peace.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Dem.,) instructing the Military Committee to inquire into contracts made by the War Department for iron was taken up, and postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, for amendment of the act in regard to liabilities of ship owners.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill more effectually to suppress the Slave-trade.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up, and Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.) addressed the Senate. He favored the resolutions because they pronounced against two heresies—first, the sovereign power of the Federal Government over Slavery, and secondly, the sovereign power of the people of the Territories over Slavery in the Territories. The first led straight to despotism, and the second relieved the Federal Government of its manifest duties. These points had been already so fully discussed that he would not go into them, but would refer to events immediately connected with them. Since the first Monday in last December, notable scenes had occurred at the Federal Capitol. The representatives of the people had met, and the collision between the two sections showed a wide and growing estrangement. The country was now preparing for a grander, wider, and he hoped a final struggle. This state of affairs resulted from the agitation of the Slavery question, and misconception on one side of the relation of the States to each other and to the Federal Government, and a misapprehension in regard to the equality of all races of men. Those who asserted this equality disregarded the world as it was, cast aside the lessons of experience, and abandoned themselves to fanaticism. Mr. CHESNUT proceeded to charge that the object of the Republican Party was the emancipation of the slaves, and contended that if they were driven from here they would go to Central and South America. He showed the evil results of emancipation elsewhere. The slave States furnished two hundred millions of the exports, of which the North had the carrying trade. He pointed out the disaster to result from the abolition of Slavery to the great Northern interests of navigation, commerce and manufactures. If the North contended that Slavery was a moral wrong, the North, under the Constitution, was not responsible. He denied, however, that Slavery was a moral wrong: it had its authority in the Bible. The institution of Slavery had stood the severest tests, and, in spite of all the opposition, it was steadily progressing to accomplish its ends. He pointed out the capacity of the South for independence, and he was impelled to the conviction that, unless this wickedness and folly ceased, the sooner it happened the better for mankind and civil liberty. He would say to the North that Slavery could not be abolished, except by the extermination of the black race and the desolation of the country. Great Britain is too dependent on the cotton crop to attempt this now, but when she got her own system of Slavery established, then she would be ready to strike the blow. He read from English authority to show that this was contemplated, and charged the Republicans with being the English and foreign party. Mr. CHESNUT then proceeded to show the nature of the Federal Government, which, he contended, was a compact between the States, and argued that if the people North would understand that States, as to their institutions, were as separate and independent as England and France, there would be no difficulty. He pronounced the theory of the "irrepressible conflict" between the systems of labor North and South as fanatical and superficial. The two systems of labor assisted each other. That there was a conflict of ideas in regard to the Government, and that wild theories at the North prevailed, and that there could be no peace there, argued against the doctrine of the equality of the races and their inalienable right of liberty. He held that the liberty of an individual had to be regulated to the interests of society. He pronounced the principles of the Red Republicans of France and the Black Republicans of this country to be the same, and equally destructive to true civil liberty.

The resolutions were laid aside.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) presented a substitute for the Homestead bill.

Messrs. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) opposed Mr. HUNTER'S motion, desiring to press the Homestead bill to a vote as soon as possible.

Mr. HUNTER'S motion was lost, by yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the House Homestead bill.

Carried by yeas 26, nays 22. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any Government, inclusive of those under subventions with any such Government, from carrying aught save bullion and specie, and neither passengers, letters nor freight for hire, under a penalty of seizure.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill constituting Dacotah a land district, and providing for the admission to the House of a delegate therefrom.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President in conjunction with California to run and mark the boundary between the Territories of the United States and California.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with foreign Governments, and copies of instructions to our naval officers and Consuls on the West Coast of Africa, not heretofore made public; the number of slavers captured and condemned in our Courts; where such slavers were fitted out; and that the President give his opinion whether any further legislation is necessary with a view of extinguishing the Slave-trade.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) proposed an amendment, also calling for information where such vessels were built, at what ports they were fitted out, and by whom.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered an amendment calling for the places of residence of the owners, captains and crews.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, calling also for the cost of maintaining the African squadron.

These amendments were accepted by Mr. MORSE.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the 2d and 3d of May was set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of Mr. COVODE, from the Investigating Committee, concluding with a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for a contempt of its authority in refusing to produce a certain paper, when required to do so by the Committee.

Mr. WINSLOW, of the Minority, made a report denying the premises of the majority, and maintaining that there is no authority to inquire into the private contributions of any persons whatever, unless it be first determined that the purposes were corrupt. Such a wanton and improper interference would be in conflict with the just rights of citizens, and dangerous in all its consequences. AUGUSTUS SCHELL was required to produce a list of persons who contributed to the New-York Hotel Presidential fund, who declined to produce it, and was right in such refusal. No evidence exists to show that the expenditure of the money was used for corrupt purposes, nor has the election of any person in Pennsylvania been questioned.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) concurred mainly in the minority report.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) questioned the right of Mr. WINSLOW to bring up a minority report.

Mr. WINSLOW maintained that he did so as a question of privilege.

Mr. COVODE wished to postpone the consideration of this subject in order to enable Mr. HICKMAN to make a report on the President's protest, which report covered the whole ground of the legal question involved.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised a point of order that Mr. WINSLOW'S course was irregular under the parliamentary law.

The Speaker decided that Mr. COVODE was entitled to the floor, as the proposer of the question.

Mr. WINSLOW said the floor having been assigned to him, could not now be taken from him by any other member. With all proper respect for the Speaker, it was an instance of arbitrary power unprecedented in parliamentary history.

On motion of Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) Mr. WINSLOW'S appeal from the decision of the Chair was tabled—125 against 59.

Mr. COVODE said he wanted the list in Mr. SCHELL'S possession, because it contained the names of the Government officers, and not because it was signed by private individuals.

Mr. HICKMAN ineffectually sought to present the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the President's protest.

Mr. COVODE moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Thursday week, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that there be a call of the House.

Negatived, 74 against 108.

During the roll call, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that copies of Mr. HICKMAN'S report had been sent to the New-York papers, and that it was now in type?

Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative, with the express injunction that the report shall not be published till it is made to the House. He had supplied copies according to precedent, the President himself having sent advance copies of his Message to other cities. He was anxious that the report should be made, read and printed, and then that a day to suit the convenience of the House be assigned for its consideration.

Mr. LEAKE wished to know whether the report had not already been printed?

Mr. HICKMAN said it had.

Mr. LEAKE—Then your argument falls to the ground.

Mr. HICKMAN—The report is now in type in the public printing office.

Mr. HINDMAN desired to know whether it was in type in New-York?

Mr. HICKMAN replied, not that he knew of. He sent it to New-York under the injunction that it should not be published until made to the House. If it is printed before, it will be a breach of confidence.

Mr. BRANCH asked whether the Committee on Judiciary authorized him to place his report in the hands of editors before it was made to the House?

Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative. It was brought to the majority of the Committee on Friday, the members having been called at his instance.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) knew it was a common practice, and the Democratic side had enjoyed almost a monopoly of it.

Much confusion and calls to order from the Democratic side.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)—You know it's not the common practice.

Calls to order from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURN—It is.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the point of order, that it was not competent to indulge in debate during the roll call.

The Speaker said the colloquy must here stop.

After another scene of confusion the result was announced as above stated.

Mr. COVODE withdrew his motion, when Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the report.

This was agreed to, 105 against 80.

REPORT OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, made the following report on the President's protest:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Special Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 5th day of March last, JOHN COVODE, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other Post-offices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy-yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States; and

Resolved further, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburgh Centenary Celebration of the 25th of November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The Message counsels a protest against the action of this House. The President complains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the communication are substantially embraced in the following propositions:

1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government.

2. That the first recited resolution is an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and that his accuser has been constituted one of his judges.

3. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is danger under such a precedent of an aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret, that an officer who prides himself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world," and who declares he "feels proudly conscious that there is no public act of his [my] life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of the place, and power, and flattery, that he is but the servant of the same people, and that he should shrink back in terror or anger from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the Republic, a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by the revelries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses neither privileges nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same." No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other officer of Government. The conduct of the President is always subject to the constitutional supervision and judgment of Congress; whilst he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, except such as is borne by all. He is as amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same scrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards and penalties of impeachment superadded. The President and the citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Whenever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not the less so. The President affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a coördinate branch of the Government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "coördinate" but not coequal. He is "coördinate" for he "holds the same rank," but he is no coequal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must always be inferior to the legislative or law-making power. The latter is omnipotent within the limits of the Constitution: the former is subject, not only to the Constitution, but to the determinations of the latter also. To repeat the point, the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not coequal with that branch of Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited veto over the legislation of Congress cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claim to "legislative capacity," in other words to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded in view of article 1, section 1, of the Constitution, declaring that "All legislative powers herein [thereinafter] granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, *which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.*"

The President, it will be observed, throughout his message assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference charges him with the commission of high crime and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House has the power of impeachment. The *gravamen* of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature, if true, would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceedings not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that which, unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were in truth a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial prescribed by the Constitution, then the determination of this House might possibly be open to animadversion. Unfortunately for the attempted defence of that officer, there is no *charge* made of any grave offence calling for trial of any kind. It is a mere *inquiry* that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of *investigating* whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, &c.; "*to inquire and investigate* whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws," &c.; and "whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any laws," &c. If no criminality is alleged, but, on the contrary, an *investigation* or *inquiry* alone is proposed, the question may be asked, with ruling force and emphasis, what has the House to do with the law of impeachment? The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit charges proper for impeachment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular Committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means! The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing Committee, or a select Committee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge PECK, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "coördinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

"That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The complaints made by President JACKSON to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature; that the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. BUCHANAN, Jan. 16, 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President; that criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolutions of the House, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They propose an examination merely, such as may be instituted by any member of society against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before, that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being? The fact that such investigation may lead to the conclusion that the party against whom it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious practices, cannot affect the right; it is preliminary to accusation, trial, and judgment. So here it cannot be made an objection to the action of the House that evidence may thus be found hurting the official character of any or many officers of Government. If it shall be found, in executing the command of these resolutions, that the President is open to a direct charge of high crimes or misdemeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceeding. Then, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. As yet he is subject to the law of the *citizen*; hereafter, possibly, he may invoke the law of the *officer*.

It is proper to make this additional remark in reference to the protest of 1834—that it was not presented to the Senate during the consideration of the resolution. It was not till after a formal determination against him that the President remonstrated. Here the interposition comes to prevent all investigation.

The President esteems it "a violation of the principles of universal justice," that the member moving the resolution should have been appointed one of the Committee provided for by it. His ten years of service in this body, of which he reminds us, not to speak of his senatorial career, ought to have enabled him to recall to mind the precedents of Congress in such cases.

This is a new and startling objection, condemning as it does, in terms of severe reproach, a practice in legislation coextensive with our national existence. Certainly it has been the practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry chairman of the committee raised. Mr. CUSHING, in his *Law and Practice*, says: "On the occasion of the appointment to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord MELVILLE, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. WHITBREAD, that gentleman was first appointed one of the committee raised." A reason for this course is, doubtless, to be found in the presumption that the person proposing examination has grounds to believe it important, and is, on that account, the best qualified to conduct the proceedings.

The President likewise disapproves, in terms of severity, of the phraseology and scope of the resolution. His expression is: "It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it." If it be true, as before urged, that there is a general right to inquire into the conduct of private citizens and public officers, which may and may not look to accusation and trial, then the remark sinks to a cavil. Under such circumstances, it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon whom the inquiry bears of either the subject or the object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnation. What would be thought of a rule of law requiring even a prosecutor to define his charge, and frame his indictment, without preliminary proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as to its true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. And in the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town and hamlet of a vast country, it would be unsafe to assume informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be the most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settle forever that impeachments were obsolete, and that executive officers had the immunity of perfect irresponsibility.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise, all investigations would be rendered useless. As far as bounds may be set for investigation, the resolution in question will compare favorably with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. MASON, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invasion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily admitted by a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution referred to, passed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed Chairman of the Committee contemplated by it, and testimony is now being taken.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report—

Whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent thereto protect the public property; whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union: what was the character and extent of such organization; and whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise;

What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded.

That said Committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety which subjects the every-day life of every merchant, farmer, artisan and laborer to such a test, and protects their servant, the President, from it?

Article 2, section 1, of the Constitution, declares "the Executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America." There is but one Executive head or fountain, and but one Executive responsibility, as there is but one legislative head and one legislative responsibility. The President admits the propriety of inquiry by the Senate or the House into the conduct of his subordinates, but denies that his liability is as great as theirs. The accepted teachings of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the Government are the opposite of this.

President JACKSON, in his Message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 15th of April of the same year, says:

"Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, (the public money and property of the United States,) unless he be an officer whose appointments is, under the Constitution and laws, devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate *and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.*"

President POLK, of whose Cabinet Mr. BUCHANAN was a member during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, used this language:

"If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there has been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money *by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry* into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department public and private, would be subject to the *inspection and control of a Committee of their body.*" &c.

The rulings of the Supreme Court have been in the same direction. In the cases of WILCOX *ex.* JACKSON, and WILLIAMS *ex.* United States, it was decided that the law devolving particular duties upon the President, by name, was fulfilled by the discharge of these duties by his subordinates, on the ground that these subordinates were instruments through whom he acted and spoke. It can certainly not be necessary to transcribe what appears throughout the Journals of Congress, that each House has continually claimed and exercised the necessary power of inspecting, inquiring into, and supervising the different Executive Departments and operations of the Government. If it be true that the close and intimate connection insisted upon exists between the President and others appointed by him and exercising executive trusts, the reason is not manifest why the management of the one should not be made as plain and patent as the other. The most rational and plausible conclusion at least, would be that the pretentious tenets of the protest have been seriously weakened, if not destroyed, by the force of its admissions. The necessity for the full and unrestricted exercise of the power in question is so overruling as to present its surrender.

1. With a view to impeachment.
2. For the purpose of legislation.
3. To protect the privileges of Congress.

The constitutionality, the legality, and the authorized expediency, of the inquiry proposed by the resolutions being, as is believed, amply vindicated, no question remains in respect to it, except such as might address itself to the discretion of the House. If, by the proceedings to remedy a mischief, a greater mischief would be likely to follow, then a well-regulated prudence would indicate its abandonment. The President, in his protest, suggests such a danger, and rests his resistance upon it. It is thus expressed: "The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men, who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments." If, indeed, fears of legislative aggrandizement should ever have existed, the cause of those fears is left in great obscurity. The history of the Constitution, through all the stages of its formation, its adoption by the several States, and the conspicuous differences between the great political parties at the time, would seem to deny the existence of any such apprehension. The strong sentiment of the Democratic Party, through its whole struggle with the Federalists, until the election of JEFFERSON, was directly the reverse of the President's statement. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, jealousy of the Executive branch of the proposed Government was as great, even, as the kindred jealousy against the probable encroachments of the Federal Government upon the independence and sovereignty of the separate States. In that body it was even proposed that the Executive should be removable by the Legislature, without impeachment or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. As a further manifestation of that feeling, it was proposed that the Executive should be plural. MADISON and RANDOLPH urgently supported it as a measure of protection against the aggressions of the Chief Magistrate upon the rights of the coördinate branches of the Government. Mr. RANDOLPH, Governor of Virginia, and Attorney-General under WASHINGTON, speaking upon this subject, said:

"The situation of this country is peculiar: the people are taught aversion to monarchy; all the Constitutions are opposed to it: why cannot three execute?"

The ineligibility of the Executive after one term was also insisted upon, as a necessity to prevent usurpation. JEFFERSON declared his wish to be that the President should be elected for seven years, and be ineligible afterwards. Mr. RANDOLPH also made use of this remarkable expression: "The Executive may appoint men devoted to them, and even bribe the Legislature." HAMILTON, after the adoption of the article in the Constitution relating to the Executive, addressing Gov. LEWIS, used a still more striking expression: "You nor I, my friend, may not live to see the day, but most assuredly it will come, when every vital interest of the State will be merged in the all-absorbing question of who will be the next President." So numerous are the proofs that the "wise and great men" of our earlier history entertained forebodings of the very opposite character to those which the President ascribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a disposition to attribute insincerity to the President to accomplish the purposes of his protest. The suspicion on the part of the people has become so great, that they are continually reducing Executive power. In many of the States the Governor has become but a mere chief of police. This is not, however, to be attributed to legislative or executive agency, but to the fact that Chief Executives so use their patronage as to produce a tendency to a centralization of power dangerous to the liberties of the people. The world is but a great battle-field for power, and if universal history teaches any lesson, it is this: "That power is always stealing from the many to the few;" that executive heads of nations absorb popular rights; and that all revolutions are on the part of the people, not to establish thrones, but to regain that which has been wrested from them by the throne. The citizen of the United States has reason to fear that which every other nation has suffered.

The Committee, entertaining the views herein expressed, recommend the adoption of the resolution:

Resolved, That the House dissents from the doctrines of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860;

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress;

That judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise; and

That to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Mr. HOUSTON said that Mr. TAYLOR and himself were the minority of the Judiciary Committee; but for want of time they had not been able to get together to agree upon a joint report. Each of them, however, had prepared a separate report, both agreeing on general principles, and sustaining the President's special Message.

Mr. HOUSTON'S views were read. The framers of the Constitution sought to confine each department of the Government within proper limits, so that one might not encroach upon the other, and thus disturb the equilibrium; therefore the House of Representatives should confine its action to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution. It was alike due to justice and the character of our Government, at home and abroad, that it should not be perverted for the oppression of individuals or mere party advantage, by investigations into vague and slanderous imputations, founded on street rumors and newspaper articles. There is a possibility that these things may have already done much to lessen the confidence of the country in the Legislative as well as the other Departments of the Government. While Congress should maintain its own dignity, it should not make assaults on individuals in public and private life. The power and duties of each branch of the Government are plainly set forth in the Constitution. The Departments are independent, one of another, except when by the Constitution they are declared otherwise. The President may be impeached. The House have the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punishment except by impeachment. He could be impeached for abuses under the Constitution, but could not be punished for disorderly conduct as could a member of the House. This body has repeatedly decided that censure or disapprobation is a punishment. To arraign a high officer on vague and indefinite charges is a revolting outrage, and will not be countenanced, even by vindictive partisans. If the resolutions did not look to impeachment, what was their object? If they contained specific charges instead of vague insinuations, inquiry would be proper and no objections would have interposed. If, as has been charged, money was used for corrupt purposes in any State, the State itself must redress the wrong. It was not in the power of the House to do so, nor could it delegate its authority to any other body. There could in this investigation be intended nothing but a discreditable party scheme to accomplish party purposes. The position taken by the President is right, against the assault on the great principle established for the administration of justice.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) as one of the minority Committee, will read his views to-morrow.

Mr. HICKMAN submitted the motion that the reports be printed, and further consideration be postponed till to-morrow week.

Pending which the House adjourned.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Steamer Wave at New-Orleans for Stores and Powder—Feeling in Vera Cruz—Comonfort and his Interests—State of Feeling in New-Orleans Relative to Mexico—Movements of the Fillibusters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The small steamer *Wave*, a miserable craft, left Vera Cruz for New-Orleans on the 22d ult. She broke down opposite Berwick Bay, and was obliged to put in there, where she still remains. This is the latest date we have from Vera Cruz. Señor RODRIGUES, of the *Ministerio de Fomento*, and Señor ORPESA, a special agent of the Constitutional Government to purchase stores and powder, came over in the *Wave*. No news had been received from the City of Mexico for upwards of twenty days. During the siege of Vera Cruz, the feeling in that city was decidedly against anything like compromise, or even an armistice. The Liberals had determined to defeat MIRAMON, and this having been accomplished, they are resolved to follow him up, and forever destroy that miserable Church faction, which has now no hope except to involve the country in one common ruin. The capture of MARIN'S steamers by the United States forces excited the highest feelings of friendly enthusiasm among the people of Vera Cruz towards the Americans.

The capture of these steamers, the defeat of MIRAMON, and the successes of the Liberals have developed a new and interesting feature in Mexican affairs here. COMONFORT and several of his partisans are sojourning in this city, and it now appears that, for several months past, those in his interest, from New-York to New-Orleans, and at various points in Mexico even, have been plotting for the return of that chief to power. Gen. COMONFORT has stated positively that he would not return to Mexico unless called or invited back by the general voice of the country; and in this matter the General evinces as much ignorance of the Mexican people and his own powers and position as he did when he deserted the Liberals, expecting to be sustained by the Church Party. The recall of COMONFORT is the last move that may be expected on the part of the Mexican people, strange and eccentric as they sometimes appear. So long, however, as the civil strife continued without any immediate prospect that either party would obtain supreme power and restore peace and order, COMONFORT and his partisans have been endeavoring to so shape matters as to bring about his recall. A young Mexican of accomplishments and a good deal of ability, named CANEDO, has been exerting himself actively for COMONFORT. He is now here; also, Gen. JUESTRA. It is understood that, not long since, General DOBLADO was dispatched to Mexico, *via* Panama, in the interest of COMONFORT. But as I said before, recent events have dashed the hopes of this clique to the ground, and of course they denounce the Juarez treaty and the act of the United States in capturing the Marin steamers. All this shows how necessary it is for the United States Government to go forward in a decided manner, maintain its alliance with the Libaral party, and thus peacefully and forever cut off all hopes of *intriguntes*, come from what quarter

LAW REPORTS.

Action to Supersede Assignees.

A HEAVY ASSIGNMENT.

James Burkard et al. vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—This was an action to remove Bates and Wilson, as assignees of the defendants, upon the allegation that they were not sufficiently responsible to act in such a capacity. The assignment was made on the 30th of June, last. The plaintiffs sue as judgment creditors of the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co., and the action now came on for trial before Justice Monchief at the Special Term of the Superior Court. Upon the trial the Court held that no proof was admissible on the issue as made by the pleadings, except such as related to the fitness of trustees, and that they could not be called to an accounting in this action.

After an effort to introduce certain testimony, which was excluded by the above ruling of the Court, counsel for the plaintiffs moved for leave to amend, so as to enlarge the sphere of proof, which was denied.

Defendants' counsel then moved that the complaint be dismissed as insufficient, which was granted, the Court holding that there was no evidence in the least impeaching the character or capacity of the assignees. The assignment in question was for over $2,000,000 worth of property, according to the valuation placed upon it by the parties, and the plaintiffs' claim is for $32,000.

Field and Sluyster for plaintiffs; James T. Brady for defendants.

Oyer and Terminer.

SECOND TRIAL OF JOHN PFROMER FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The business in this Court, for this and the ensuing week, will consist of murder and manslaughter cases, to be tried before Judge Emott. Yesterday the District-Attorney called on for trial the case of John Pfromer. It will be remembered that on the night of March 25, 1859, Charles Sturges, attended by other rowdies, went to the saloon kept by Pfromer, at No. 36 Bowery, and there created a disturbance with one of the employes, which Pfromer endeavored to quell, when Sturges, diverting his attention from his antagonist, turned and assaulted Pfromer. The latter, being, as he considered, in danger of bodily harm, took a pistol from behind the bar, and fired it at Sturges, who fell, mortally wounded, and subsequently died. Pfromer was tried in this Court in the following month, before Judge Davies, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The case was carried up to the General Term, Supreme Court, where the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted.

Yesterday the District-Attorney, after calling the prisoner to the bar on the aforesaid new trial, was unable to proceed therewith, owing to the alleged absence of witnesses. The case was postponed till today.

General Sessions.

WITNESSES ABSENT AND LAWYERS UNPREPARED.

It is strange how witnesses will keep away, and how counsel won't be ready, in cases wherein both have been notified that they would be put on the calendar. But so it is, and it occurs every day. The Recorder has done his best to make it otherwise; the fault, if anywhere, lies with the District Attorney. Yesterday, again, there was a large calendar, but only four small cases were disposed of, three of which resulted in verdicts of acquittal.

Michael Grady was convicted of stealing a coat, but was recommended to mercy. The Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

James Costigan was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Thomas Conners was tried for burglary in the third degree, and acquitted.

Thomas Malone was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

The Recorder wished to clear off the cases on the calendar, but the District-Attorney was not prepared to proceed. Court adjourned till this morning in consequence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hogeboom, J.—*Cox* vs. *Platt.*—Complaint dismissed.

Leonard, J.—*Pratt* vs. *Manning.*—Plaintiff to elect as to first cause of action, whether he will demand equitable relief.

Townsend vs. *Manning.*—Motion made to suggested amendments decided.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Shay* vs. *Shay.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Ferran* vs. *Fanchere.*—Case settled.

Pinckney vs. *Stern, Harris* vs. *Willett, Haubner* vs. *Stadmon.*—Same orders.

Calendar....Tuesday, April 10.

United States District Court.—Nos. 48, 51, 53, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 113, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 325, 737, 515, 949, 955, 957, 965, 967, 591, 923, 933, 943, 531, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 991. *Part II.*—Nos. 588, 730, 664, 4051, 756, 4,096, 770, 772, 774, 776, 782, 790, 792, 794, 798, 800, 806, 808, 810, 812, 816.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 311, 97, 207, 217, 273, 279, 283, 287, 387, 289, 291, 293, 301, 305, 311, 313. *Part II.*—Nos. 190, 192, 94, 258, 260, 264, 265, 266, 270, 274, 276, 278, 280, 288, 290, 298.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1855, 1730, 1652, 1847, 1661, 1763, 402, 1644, 1587, 1588, 329, 2768, 1767, 331, 2381. *Part II.*—Nos. 1862, 132. 35, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1904, 1868, 1354, 310, 311, 343, 1569, 1646, 1710, 1871.

The Kidnapping Case at Norfolk.

A PHILADELPHIA CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The two negro boys who were attempted to be sold by Capt. Bailey, of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, to a citizen of Hampton, were brought to Norfolk on Friday, together with the mate and crew of the schooner as witnesses, in the custody of Deputy-Marshal Nash. The schooner lies aground on Hampton bar, and it is said has sprung a leak. The vessel and cargo are in possession of the Marshal for a violation of the laws of the United States, which in this case subjects them to seizure, besides a penalty of ten thousand dollars and three years' imprisonment on the captain.

The Captain's statement is, that the mothers of these boys had been detected by him as accomplices with some of the crew in plundering the vessel before he left port, and compromised by each giving him *a boy*, to do as he pleased with, being the same two boys he had offered for sale in Hampton. He says he "took them on board almost naked, gave them clothing, and made them comfortable; that after about a fortnight's run, he made the capes of Virginia, and, being short of provisions, ran into Hampton Roads to procure a supply to last him to Philadelphia, where his cargo was consigned; that after getting into Hampton Roads he bethought him of the two boys, who had been given to him, and whom he looked upon as his *bona fide* property, and thinking as he was in a Slave State, that he could sell them, determined to effect, if possible, a sale before he left the waters of Virginia.

He accordingly offered them to a gentleman in Hampton for the sum of $1,000, but finally consented to take $900 for the two. This, he said, he thought he had a right to do, as he considered them as his property; and that in selling them he was doing them good service by taking them from a condition of nakedness and starvation like that of thousands of Jamaica negroes, and providing them with good homes and kind masters.

The Smithsonian Institution—What is it Doing?—The Washington *Star* has the following: "The number of strangers visiting the Smithsonian Institution daily has been very large this season. The greatest inconvenience which visitors suffer in their visits to the hall is a descriptive guide to the specimens. The publication of a catalogue does not supply this deficiency, in consequence of the daily increase of the museum. To remedy this, it has been determined to label every specimen, giving to each the common as well as the classical name, which label will be so placed as to be easily read by every visitor. This work is now in progress, under the supervision of Professor Baird, and many specimens which before served to excite rather than satisfy curiosity, may now be known by the labels prominently affixed to them. The classification and arrangement of the very extensive collection of shells is rapidly progressing under the especial direction of Professor Carpenter. The design in this arrangement is to make it as beautiful to the eye and convenient of access as possible, and at the same time strictly scientific in the classification. When completed, it will be one of the most attractive of the collections in the museum. Many of the rare specimens which have been in the collection for years, and were beginning to look rather rusty, have passed through a process of dressing by the skilful taxidermist of the Institution."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, has been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 8,573 bbls. Flour, 305 bbls. Corn Meal, 96 bushels Corn, 252 bushels Rye, 1,143 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 2,893 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,116 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales of small lots were reported, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been made of 300 bags Laguayra at 14¼c.; 500 bags Porto Rico, mainly for export, at 14c.; 625 bags Rio at 13½c.@14c.; 85 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13¼c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of Rio on hand, this evening, about 5,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb.....	7¾	7¾	7¾ 8
Middling.....	11	11¾	11¾ 11¾
Middling Fair....	12¾	12¾	12¾ 13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The unfavorable weather, to-day, has had the effect of restricting operations. The attendance at the Corn Exchange was limited. The demand for State and Western Flour was moderate. The home trade were the principal buyers. Some inquiry existed for lots, wanted by shippers. Prices were sustained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,675 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. on Saturday afternoon, bought for export. We quote:

Superfine State at $4 70@$5 25, chiefly at $5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra State.....	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western.....	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....	5 25	@ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan...	5 45	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....	6 05	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee.....	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee.....	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in request, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders; hence, sales have been rather light, comprising 1,200 bbls. at $6@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye flour rules quiet at $3 60@$4 49 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request. It is generally held at higher prices. Nor are the principal holders very eager to sell, as they anticipate a lively inquiry, and a decided improvement in the market. The transactions, to-day, have been restricted—partly by the boisterous weather. Sales were reported of 24,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24, and poor white Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. It was also rumored that some lots of Spring Wheat were being shipped from first hands. Corn has been in light supply and good request, chiefly for the East, at advanced prices. We have heard of sales of 44,500 bushels at 73c.@75c. for mixed Western, at the railroad dépôt and delivered; 74c.@77c. for inferior to fair yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 80c.@82c. for white Southern; the latter an extreme asking rate ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet. The supply is moderate. The nominal quotations are 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been more sought after at, however, prices which have not been satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been limited. Oats have attracted more attention, including Canada at 44c.@45c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 45c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 300 bales heavy Bags at 9¾d. each; and 600 bales Standard Bagging, chiefly to arrive, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ yard. Stock in Boston, 9,000 bales Bags, and 6 600 bales Bagging, against 10,000 bales Bags, and 10,200 bales Bagging, same time in 1859. Imports into Boston, Jan. 1 to March 31, 3 669 bales Bags, and 8,815 bales Bagging, against 4,477 bales Bags, 1,746 bundles do., and 12,690 bales Bagging, same time last year. The supplies on the way from Calcutta amount to 13,370 bales Bagging, against 19,465 bales do. last year.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, 40 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 75 tons Scotch Pig purchased, at $24 75@$25 per ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive at previous quotations

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 140 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c., and some Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and nominal, at $3 55 ₱ 280 lbs. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin remain as last noticed.

OILS—Linseed is salable and buoyant, at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 65@$17 70 for new Mess, here; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in June; $17 37@$17 40 for old Mess; $14 12@$14 25 for new Prime, and $12 75 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. A buyer also paid on Saturday afternoon, 25c. ₱ bbl. for the privilege of calling for 500 bbls. any time within the month of June, $18 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue abundant and depressed at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at from 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and firm. The reported transactions include 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 @$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@20c. for inferior to very good State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of only 75 tcs., chiefly within the range of $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales of 50 bags Pimento were made at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 137 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@7c.; 358 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7½c., including a cargo of 313 hhds., at 6¾c.; 30 hhds. Texas, at 6¾c.@7c.; and 150 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day: 15,000 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots, at 22c @22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5½d.; 5,000 bushels Corn, in shippers' bags, at 5d., with, by steamer, 175 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 10 tons Lard, at 30s.; 75 half bbls. do., at 40s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 55s.; 150 pkgs. Butter, at 40s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 20 tons Leather, at 50s., and 5 tons Oil, at 45s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 300 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 5 tons Whalefoots, at 30s.; and 81 bundles Boards, at ¾d. For Glasgow, 2,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, on private terms. For Bremen, 1,000 bales Cotton, at ¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO, Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

LECTURE—BY Dr. R. GOODALE, AT THE COOPER Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst. at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Opinion. Illustrated and applied to the Science and Practice of Medicine.* The reason why *Catarrh* was never understood, and never cured! Important to its victims. Admission 13 cents; paid at the door. Room No. 24.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS last Lecture previous to his departure for Europe, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Ancestors and their Descendants.* Tickets 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the editor of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, has made arrangements to furnish his report of the FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP in advance of any other report to be obtained here. It will be in an extra of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, printed in London under the supervision of Mr. Wilkes. One hundred thousand copies will be shipped in the *Vanderbilt*, which sails immediately after the fight, and will be here with almost absolute certainty on Saturday; the 28th of this month. These copies will be landed and forwarded by express to all parts of the country without delay. By this method, the FULL AND EXCLUSIVE REPORT of Mr. Wilkes will be circulated thirty hours in advance of any other report of the fight in this country. To get this earliest, fullest and best report, it is absolutely necessary that you should send your orders in advance to the News Agents of New-York. One hundred thousand copies are all that we shall receive from England, and they will be speedily exhausted. We make this announcement thus early, in order that News Agents in distant cities may have time to order their supplies.

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Many of the scenes are harrowing in their intensity of excitement. * * * Every way worthy of the high and peculiar fame of the writer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It cannot be read without a vivid interest.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The character of Donatello is a wonderful creation.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

We are charmed beyond expression with his exquisite pictures of Italian scenery and works of art.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their room, Brooklyn Institute, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. William McRay, Esq. will read selections from Burns, and the Nominating Committee will make their report. The members and the public are invited to attend.

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman L. and M. Com.

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FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS. NEW SPRING SHAPES, WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) Manufactured expressly for our RETAIL SALES, In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c., and trimmed in the most improved manner.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing; is neat and tidy in appearance, and exceedingly fond of children; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a neat, respectable young woman, or would do general housework for a small family; is an excellent baker and a first-rate laundress; no objections to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress alone; is fully competent to fill either situation; has three years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, cor. of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call from 10 to 4, at her present employer's No. 44 East 21st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS WISH EMPLOYMENT—one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both to assist at washing and ironing; have lived 4 years and 2 months in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the lady's residence, No. 43 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would do plain sewing and care grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced American woman who understands her business. Can make dessert, soups and jellies. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker, understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to going to the country, in Summer. Call at No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do washing or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse or seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place; would have no objection to go to the country for the season. Call for two days at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as first class waitress; have lived in the best of families and have excellent reference; prefer to go together; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 31st-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing or laundress; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived five years. Call at No 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamerwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business. Best of City references from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as regular laundress, in a small family, has good City reference. Inquire at No 436 6th-av., in the plumbing store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Apply at No. 89 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 804 4th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City references; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook, and baker. Call, during two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress, and take care of children. Will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., in candy store, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its branches and who is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present place for three days, No. 97 9th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Hammond-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to travel. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 33 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK; is a good washer and ironer, and acquainted with general housework. City references given. Apply at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman, who has lost her own child, of three weeks old, and has a good breast of fresh milk. Apply, for two days, at 124 4th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework. She is a clean, tidy, hard-working woman. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to a nice place in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework, in a small family. Has good reference. Call at No. 204 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a young woman who has the best of references; would prefer the country for the summer; no objection to do fine washing. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 178 Forsyth-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid, from 1st May. Best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 22d-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN, HUMBLE, HARDworking young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity as best reference can show, is very neat about her person and kitchen and obliging to her employer. No objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook, either meat or pastry, in a hotel or Summer house; understands all kinds of cooking, as best City reference can show. No objections to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and pastry; has good references: no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner of New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, who have good City references, one as cook and will assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer living in one family. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY FULLY QUALIfied to take the responsible duties of a house, desires a situation in a private family where she would assist in that capacity, and give instruction in English and music. Address for three days, appointing an interview, M. D., Union Square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY PERson as nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of children, a baby from its birth, or grown children; is very kind and attentive in sickness. Has the best of City reference. Can do plain sewing. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS GOVerness to small children or a companion to a lady; wages not so much a consideration as a home; is fond of children, and accomplished; has just arrived in this country from England. Good references given. Address E. M. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do the plain washing if required; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 12; has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A RESpectable family, by a woman that perfectly understands her business; both English and American style; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of reference. To be seen for two days at No. 393 Broome-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; best of City references from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; has served in some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of starching, fluting, &c. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, which she understands in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at 119 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork, and assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 307 East 14th-st., between Avenues B and C. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECtable young girl as seamstress or chambermaid; will be found worthy and reliable in the discharge of her duty; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 47th-st., where she has lived nearly two years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; can be recommended from her last place. Call at No. 134 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as laundress; she understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and sew; good City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; will assist with washing; is a good baker; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 512 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; good City references required. Apply at No. 13 East 22d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Elm-st., corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTBLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

A WILLING AND OBLIGING SERVANT may obtain a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, at No. 162 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Must be well recommended for neatness. Salary liberal, to a worthy girl No Irish need apply.

GOOD SERVANTS IN ABUNDANCE.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; fully understands the out-door management of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and is competent as farm-manager; also the care and raising of stock; can give the most unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing in the City, in which he has been employed the last 20 years. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young man, to take charge of a gentleman's farm; is in every respect a practical and experienced farmer; can take right hold of plowing, sowing, mowing, &c.; is fully capable to a position of trust and responsibility; would take charge of a horse, and drive, and be willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived 5 years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address A. D., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant married man who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries, is a first-class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address T. P., at A. Smith's seed store, No. 61 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 93 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a respectable Protestant man, (married, without children,) has a thorough practical knowledge of both gardening and farming, raising young stock, &c. Can give the best of references. Address C. J., or apply to A. Smith, Seedsman, No. 61 White-st. New-York. To be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young man who understands the general management of greenhouse plants, out-door flowers, the forcing of vegetables at all seasons; good City references produced; or would act as coachman and gardener in a small place; no objection to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without incumbrances; the man as coachman and gardener—his wife as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and pies; country preferred; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address E. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Address G. H., No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and also the charge of a farm, if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as coachman: he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man who thoroughly understands his profession; is fully competent to take charge of a farm; understands the care and raising of stock; the advertiser is willing and able to work, as well as to direct others; the best of testimonials produced as to character and capability from his former employers. Address H. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order. Has had many years' experience both in city and country, and willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and gardener, who understands the care and management of horses, and would be willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best of City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address, or call on D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, or A. Bridgman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, about 22 years of age, a situation as coachman and to assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; understands working about a gentleman's horse; has been all the business this last nine years; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address J. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and his wife, without incumbrance. Protestants; the man as waiter in a private family, and understands his business thoroughly; his wife as chambermaid, or assist in any part of the house, and have no objections to the country; best of City reference can be given. Address B. B., No. 199 East 13th-st., 2d floor. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; has not the best of City reference from his last employer; first-rate hand at horses, and a careful driver. Address M. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man; has many years' experience in the care of horses and coaches; is a careful driver; has no objection to make himself generally useful: can be well recommended by his late master. Call on or address T. J. ATKINS, 539 Broadway, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. McK., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who leaves his last employer on account of breaking up house; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at Mr Lowry's harness-store, No. 932 Broadway, if not engaged, or address J. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as farmer, vegetable gardener, coachman or groom; understands farming, gardening, &c., in all their branches; has first class reference as to the above. Call for or address F. S., for 3 days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or No. 289 West 33d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; conducted a large place for six years; farming also; has the best of City and country reference. Address S. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, who understands his business in every respect, and also understands the training of young horses. Can produce the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR GROOM and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business. Has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has the best City reference for the last ten years in the City. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. MORRIS', corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A good, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Call, or address a note to M. L., care of Mrs. Bedeau, No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man; would prefer a place in Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country; understands farming and milking; the best of references. Address M. DAVY, Box 261 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good recommendations from former employer. Apply to J. R., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED coachman, who has served with several of the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best City references; understands the diseases of horses, &c., will make himself useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who understands the care and management of horses. Has the best references as to character. No objections to go to the country. Address T. M., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN ON a farm; has three years' experience; is able to take care of horses and cattle; is a sober, honest and willing man; is not afraid of work. Address A. N. D., Box No 139 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, steady driver; understands working in a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. A note addressed to S. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN AGRICULtural or hardware store, by one who has had some experience at the business. Address L. B. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—WANTED —A situation in a first-class wholesale Drug-store, by a young man from Georgia, 24 years of age, who has had six years experience in the business. Being a native of, and having always resided in the above State, he can influence and secure trade in that section. Refers to Harral, Risley & Kitchen, Wholesale Druggists, No. 76 Barclay-st.

HARDWARE SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (American) who has had six years' experience with one firm, from whom he has the best of references as to industry and ability as a salesman, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation at the above business; satisfactory reference given. Address R. T. A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER DESIRES temporary employment in the adjusting of erroneous books or accounts, or in any business requiring the services of an experienced accountant or penman. Terms moderate; satisfactory references. Address M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, wishes to learn a trade as house-carpenter; has worked at the business 6 months. Apply at No. 344 1st-av., for two days.

NICHOLAS MULVIHILL.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 19 years of age, to take charge of an office and to act as clerk; must be a good penman, and of systematic habits, and must furnish the best of references as to honesty and faithfulness; salary from $3 to $4 per week. Address, with full particulars, ADVERTISER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO ATTEND A CHILD ten months old; natural fitness and undoubted character is required. To such a one liberal wages will be given; none other need apply. Apply at No. 103 5th-avenue, near 17th-st., from 8 to 11 in the morning and from 5 to 9 in the evening.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; also, a boy to take charge of two small children; Protestant for nurse preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. Address W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, HONEST AND INDUStrious man to take charge of a place in the country of 5 acres, 20 miles from the City, on the Hudson River; must be a good gardener, and capable of taking care of cow and horse. Good reference required. Apply at No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, AT No. 35 East 20th-st., two neat, tidy girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Must be strictly temperate. The best of recommendations from their last place need apply.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to go a short distance in the country, to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and understand milking; Protestant German preferred. Apply at No. 34 6th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ENGLISH OR American girl to take charge of two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. She must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 38 East 15th-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business well, also to assist in the washing: the best references required. Apply to No. 35 West 26th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store; one accustomed either to the baking or confectionery line, and writing a good hand, with good City reference, can apply at 19 Union-square.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOMEN, ONE AS COOK and laundress, and the other as nurse and seamstress in a small family. Apply, with City references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 304 2d-av.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist in light work. Apply, with reference, No. 122 West 43d st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 53 West 9th-st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM one who has had some experience preferred. Apply on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, at No. 245 Water-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A CLOTHING-STORE; a single man who has had experience in the business, and can bring a good City reference, can apply at No. 201 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND washing in a small family; good testimonials required. Apply at No. 367 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—A GOOD PRACTIcal man, one who thoroughly understands his business, a good farmer, milker, &c. Apply at No. 232 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM HANDS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR good strong men. Apply with good recommendations at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante.
Chocolate de Familes,
Chocolat de la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams.
Chocolate Caramel's,

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 153 and 160 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES! AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSE.

FRESH GREEN TEAS.—1,810 PACKAGES Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder, landing from *Surprise*. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley attached for use of the boarders, free. Also, fresh water plunge baths in the house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to PAYTON SPENCE, No. 534 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH will accommodate a limited number of Summer boarders from the 1st of May. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City, and the house stands at a mile's distance from Idlewild. References—Chas E Forman, No. 49 Chambers-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE Ground or the Hudson River, for a lady and two daughters, aged 13 and 16. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 124 Yorkville Post-office, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT H. A. MEAD'S, in the pleasant village of White Plains, from the 1st of May; one hour from New-York by Harlem Railroad. References exchanged.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE Bank of the Republic, No. 9 540, dated Feb. 28, 1860, for $237, to the order of Lowitz & Becker. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as the payment has been stopped.

LOST.—MONDAY, 9TH INST., $34 IN BANK notes, attached to a bill of the Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Light Company. A suitable reward will be paid upon returning the above to No. 55 Vesey-st., New-York, or to the address on the gas-bill.

DIAMOND BREASTPIN.—LOST ON WEDNESday last, a gentleman's DIAMOND PIN. $25 will be paid the finder to deliver it at 128 Duane-st., to A. C. RICHARDS.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY, IN A SIXTH-AVENUE stage, A MUFF. The owner can have it by proving the ownership and paying for advertising, at No. 145 West 11th-st.

FOUND—A FUR MUFF; LEFT IN THE STORE of LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, FORTY-HORSE power, (nearly new,) with patent self-adjusting cut-off; also, one force-pump, both complete and in prime working order. For particulars, apply at the Paint Factory, No. 100 Horatio-st.

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$100 Pr. Year. | FORT PLAIN SEMINARY | $100 Pr. Year.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL,

With substantial brick buildings, experienced Professors, and thorough graduating course for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, New-York, or see him at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, each forenoon after April 4.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, On Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.

A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

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THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM, OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,

Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister-at Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet Laureate of the "Jeux Floraux de Toulouse," &c., &c; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—

BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE

that at the request of a great many young men in business, who applied to him to form a class

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Literary—Review of the New Edition of *Herodotus*.

Scientific—Scientific Books forthcoming.

Agricultural—Spring Work for the Farm.

Europe—Settlement of the Savoy Question; Tuscany annexed to Sardinia; the London *Times* on the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

Political—The Rhode Island Election; Political News.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal 'Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Leading Strings—Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fashion and Famine—O'Neal the Great—Wilful Murder.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jeanie Deans.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Concert Soiree.

MOZART HALL—Indian Exhibition.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 386—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The new Newspaper Express arrangement goes into effect this morning, and before half our readers in the City, within three miles of the Times building, have opened this present sheet, the Times will be upon the breakfast tables of thousands at Albany and Troy—one hundred and fifty miles away,—and of thousands more along the intervening route.

We are compelled, as a matter of course, to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than has been usual hitherto; and we must urge our advertising friends to hand in their notices as early as possible during the afternoon and evening. This is essential, not only to our convenience but to their own; for if the advertisements are not received early, it will be impossible to classify, and place them under the proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, moved in the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the seizure of Mexican vessels in time of peace, and their disposition agreeably to the law of prizes applicable to a state of war. It was adopted. Notice was given by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, of a bill to suppress the Slave-trade. Mr. Davis' resolutions were subsequently called up, when Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, argued in support of them, chiefly because they shunned the excess of Congressional intervention in territorial affairs on the one side, and squatter sovereignty on the other. He laid much stress upon the value of the South to the North not only in a political, but conspicuously in a commercial point of view; inferring that in pursuing a policy which was hourly weakening the ties of union, the Republican Party was ruining both sections alike. Mr. Chesnut spoke at great length, and was listened to with marked attention. At the close of his remarks Mr. Hunter endeavored to call up the Indian Appropriation bill. Messrs. Wade and Johnson (Tenn.) urged the consideration of the House Homestead bill instead; and by a vote of 26 to 22, caused that measure to have precedence of all other bills upon the calendar. Resolutions addressed to the President, inquiring into the state of the Slave-trade, the enforcement of the laws against the traffic, and the propriety of further preventive legislation, were offered in the House by Mr. Morse. Mr. Bocock and other Southern members proposed amendments tending to fix the responsibility of the trade upon the Northern States; and with them, the resolutions were adopted. Territorial business, at the instance of Mr. Grow, was made the special order for May 2 and 3. Mr. Covode brought in a report of his Investigating Committee, relative to the recusancy of Mr. Augustus Schell, and called upon the House to take action in the premises. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, made a minority report, which was decided to be out of order; and the subject was postponed for three weeks. The Special Committee on the President's protest, through Mr. Hickman, the Chairman, then reported. The report controverts all the positions assumed by the President; shows how essential the powers claimed by the House are to the exercise of its power of impeachment, of its legislative functions, and for the protection of its privileges; and declares the exemption demanded by Mr. Buchanan, for his office, to be dangerous to the rights of a free people. The report concludes by recommending a series of resolutions epitomizing the argument of the Committee. On the part of the minority of the Committee, Mr. Houston announced that they had had no time to prepare a minority report; but that each would present his own views. He proceeded to read a paper setting forth his reasons for dissenting from the majority, the principle point being that if money had been wrongfully used in any State to control elections, it was for that State, and not for the Federal Government, to redress the wrong. Mr. Taylor, also of the minority, is to present his views to-day. Pending a motion to print and refer, the House adjourned.

The mails by the steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, were received at the New-York office early this morning. They supply us with sundry matters of interest and moment.

From Pernambuco we have files to March 10. The political news is without interest. Sugars were quoted at $1 37. Exchange on London 25 per cent. at sight.

Advices from Maracaibo to March confirm the defeat of Generals Falcon and Sotillo, on the 16th of February, by the Government forces. The insurgents had not succeeded in rallying their shattered troops. An attempt of the Monagas party to excite an insurrection at Caracas had been suppressed with the loss of some lives. The coffee market was active; first quality was selling at $14 75 the quintal.

The letter-bags of the sloop-of-war *Savannah* have been received at New-Orleans, but contain little additional news. The small-pox was raging among the troops of Miramon, who, it was rumored, was disposed to abandon the cause of the clergy. The bark captured by the *Indianola* proves to be the *Maria Conception*, a destined participant in Marin's expedition. A Mexican schooner had likewise been seized. The decree banishing Americans had been promulgated at the capital.

The steamship *Arizona* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, from Brazos, with $1,900,000 in specie and the United States troops. The Texas Democratic State Convention was held at Galveston on the 2d inst. The platform which was adopted takes strong Southern ground, as may be inferred from the fact that the Delegates are instructed to withdraw from the Charleston Convention if the two-thirds rule is not adopted.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party in Newark, N. J., a mass meeting was held in the Newark theatre last evening, when a Young Men's Republican Wide-Awake Club was inaugurated for the Presidential campaign. Speeches were made by Hon. Chauncey E. Cass, of Indiana, and Hon. F. P. Blair, of Missouri.

The bill to amend the General Railroad law was reported in the State Senate. The following bills were passed: to lay out a public park in Brooklyn; to amend the several acts relative to State prisons; to perfect the amendments to the Constitution abolishing the property qualifications. At the evening session the Senate passed the following City Railway bills, viz.: Seventh-avenue, Ninth-avenue, Avenue D, Fourteenth-street and South and West streets. The following were passed in the Assembly: to appeal the act abolishing Railroad Tolls; to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York. The bill relative to the Public Health in New-York and Brroklyn was lost. The New-York Tax Levy was reported complete, and amendments discussed.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, nominating Thomas Addis Emmet for President of the Croton Board. The Aldermen refused to confirm the nomination. The City Inspector sent in the bids for cleaning the streets for the next five years, giving the award to Messrs. Lynch, Curren & Co, as the lowest bidders. The communication was referred. The Board concurred with the Councilmen to appoint a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department, and then adjourned. Strong remonstrances were presented to the Board of Councilmen against confirming the assessment for widening Worth-street. The hospitalities of the City were tendered to the commander and officers of the Brazilian sloop-of-war now in port. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller informed the Board that $110,090 69 had been paid for advertising during the last 14 months—$94,474 04 for the Corporation, and $16,216 55 for the County. $2,000 was voted to the Female Guardian Society, $1,000 to the Mercy and Child's Hospital, and $500 each to the Ophthalmic Hospital and Union Aid Society. The Supervisors called on the Counsel to the Corporation to state whether the taxes on incorporated companies which the Receiver of Taxes has been unable to collect can be applied to a reduction of the County tax due the State. Many bills presented by physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations for the Coroners were ordered to be paid after a brief debate. So was that of the Coroners themselves, for the quarter ending March 31, and amounting to $4,525 12, and one of $344 50, for support of witnesses provided with accommodations at the House of Detention.

There were 451 deaths in the City last week. During the corresponding weeks in 1858 and 1859, there were 435 and 478, respectively, and during that ending March 31, 446.

The Stock Market fell off yesterday afternoon ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the bank return, of which an unfavorable view was taken on the Stock Exchange, because of an increase of $2,200,000 in loans and discounts. The market closed unsettled. The fluctuations were most marked in Pacific Mail, 104 down to 101, and up again to 102@102½. New-York Central left off, 77¾@¼.

Sales were reported of 2,000 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in, partly by shippers, at full rates. Corn advanced, having been more sought after. The transactions in Provisions, Groceries, and Linseed Oil, were to a pretty fair extent, at uniform quotations. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Political Relations of the States and Races to be Determined by the Census of 1860.

When, in a nation or union of States, the elementary States, or sections, or races, of which the Union is composed, are to be represented in the General Government, not precisely *per capita*, nor by States, but by a fixed *unit* of population *in each*, it becomes one of the most interesting problems to know how time and growth have modified the political relations of States, races and sections. No country except our own has presented a fair opportunity of doing this; and it is evident that there can be no better test of the power and value of each element of civilization which enters into the growth of the whole. What we mean by this may be illustrated by some significant examples. Take that of *races*. The colored race of the United States was, in 1790, 19 per cent. of the whole population; but in 1860 it will be but 13½ per cent.—showing that it is relatively declining. Again: take *States*. Virginia had, in 1790, 9 per cent. of the Representatives of the Congress; but in 1860 she will have but 5 per cent.—having relatively declined nearly one-half. In regard to *sections*, the Northwestern States had, in 1790, not a single vote; but in 1860 they will have one-fourth of the House of Representatives. This increase has evidently been at the expense of the older States. Let us see, then, how and in what proportion these changes have been effected. We have stated in a former article the probable population of each State, and the representative population. Let us suppose the country to be divided into four sections—viz.: the old Northern States, the old Southern States, the Northwest and the Southwest. Contrast the representation of these sections in 1800 and in 1860.

	In 1800.	In 1860.
The Old North, viz.: New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania	57	83
The Old South, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia	47	35
The Northwest, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota	..	73
The Southwest, viz: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas	3	39

The changes which this simple table presents are remarkable. The old South, which in 1800 had 49 per cent. of the entire representation, has now but 16 per cent.; and but *one-half the vote of the Northwest*, which had then not a solitary vote in Congress. If we go further, we find that the entire mass of Slaveholding States has but *one* vote more than the Northwest, which then had none! The Northwest has grown twice as rapidly as the Southwest. The old North has increased moderately; the South has diminished.

A still more extraordinary result is produced when we compare the Atlantic States with the Valley of the Mississippi. They stand thus:

	Atlantic States.	Mississippi Valley
In 1800	104	3
In 1860	118	112

At this rate of growth, in another ten years the Mississippi Valley will out-vote all other sections of the Union; and since the Northwest grows double as fast as the Southwest, it will be safe to say that in another generation the north half of the Mississippi Valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Red River of the North to the mouth of the Ohio, *will have the majority of votes in the House of Representatives*. That region will then have thirteen States, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacota, the new mining State of Colonna, another to be carved out of Nebraska, and probably another from Dacota. The growth of the Pacific States will not prevent the result. The slope of the Pacific is narrow and has very few agricultural advantages. The mines are not superior to those of the Park, south of Mountain City, in the new mining territory. Indeed, the last will probably be the most populous mining State of the Union; and as the mountain mines are developed,—and the miners must be fed,—the factories, towns and cities on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio will increase, and command the various and immense trade which will result from the existence and civilization of twenty millions of people in the Upper Valley. We need not, however, speculate on the future. The laws which produce such events are fixed, and the growth of that great fertile and prosperous region will go on with increased rapidity, as certainly as the floods of the Mississippi are borne to the Gulf. Let us turn for a moment to the planting States—whose staple products are cotton, sugar and tobacco, cultivated by slaves,—the plantation States are necessarily sparse in their population. For the same reason, they afford no resources for factories, and no encouragement for cities. Hence, the growth of population in those States is comparatively slow, and their political weight relatively declining. Take New-York and Virginia in comparison. In New-York a million of people JOY a "negro thief;"—Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, accused him of having "perjured himself;" and the inevitable Barksdale renewed his efforts by shouting to Mr. L.: "The meanest negro in the South is your superior!" These are a few of the gems of that brilliant parliamentary display, of which the official *Globe* has thus far suppressed all report, and which we only know, therefore, through the telegraph. If any person had been taken into the House, on that day, blindfolded, and had merely listened to what was going on around him, he would naturally have supposed himself to have been inveigled into some dismal den of ruffianism in the Five Points, and to be surrounded by the brutal scoundrelism which festers in the moral cesspools of a great city. What would have been his surprise at seeing in Barksdale—so voluble in the dialect of ruffians—a person in the garb of a gentleman; at finding Singleton, not the blear-eyed, ragged, filthy and foul-mouthed vagabond his words would indicate, but one who seemed at least partially conscious of the decencies and proprieties of good society; and at discovering himself to be, not in a brothel, nor among professional brawlers, but in the legislative halls of the *only* free, self-governed, democratic Republic on the face of the earth!

These scenes are coming to be characteristic of our Congressional debates, and of our public life. We comment upon them with no hope of even arresting the attention of the actors in them; and certainly with no purpose to expose to contempt and scorn the institutions which render them possible; but with the desire of impressing upon the minds of the people the necessity of doing something to redeem the country from the foul disgrace which such incidents are heaping upon it. It is the special duty of the Speaker to use all the power of his office for their suppression; and it is in this particular that Mr. Pennington has failed.

Very Hard to Please.

From the Tribune.

"A few days since, the Times charged us with all manner of turpitude, *because of our advocacy of levying Canal Tolls on the Central Railroad.* We copied the accusations and replied; but the Times *has neither defended its accusations nor withdrawn them.* These are but specimens of the Parthian warfare wherein that journal seems to take delight. We are sure that a different course would more commend it to the regard of the fair-minded and manly, no matter of what party."

We had no idea the *Tribune* desired a continuance of the discussion referred to, or we should cheerfully have gratified it. Averse as we are constitutionally to controversy of all kinds, we can always practice self-denial for the accommodation of our friends. We have always supposed that when a discussion was ended, it was best to stop. The *Tribune* seems to be under the impression that fairness and justice require it to be interminable,—that an opponent has no business to stop quarreling, and that it seriously involves one's moral character to discontinue a newspaper controversy, leaving to your adversary the advantage of the last word. We can't agree with our neighbor, though for the sake of peace we are quite willing to adopt and act upon its peculiar views.

Starting afresh, then, in this matter, the first thing we have to observe is that it is not correct to say that we charged the *Tribune* with "all manner of turpitude, because of its advocacy of levying canal tolls on the Central Railroad." What we denounced was its advocacy of this policy—not on the ground of its justice, its equality, its tendency to promote the public welfare,—but *because the supremacy of the Republican Party required it.* Our object in that article was not to contest the policy of tolling the Railroads—that we had done frequently and thoroughly before,—but to denounce the practice of determining great public questions with sole reference to party necessities and party interests, and to signalize the effrontery with which the *Tribune* had pursued this course. And now, that our neighbor may have no cause to complain of us for not copying its remarks, we give place to them again. Here they are:

"If we are to finish the canals, pay the interest on our debt, and keep the wheels of Government in motion, we must raise this year over five millions of dollars. If this sum is raised by a direct tax, a tax of four mills will be necessary. Last year the tax was two and a half mills, and the only year that it has ever been higher was in 1857, when it was three mills, and *the Republicans lost the State the next year in consequence. To impose a four-mill tax would, in our opinion,* ENDANGER THE REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY IN THIS STATE; and yet, even if we abandon the completion of the canals, which we cannot do, a tax of nearly that amount must be raised, *unless some other source of revenue is found.* The reimposition of a moderate tax upon the railways, with a consequent increase of tolls upon the canals, *is the only expedient that has been suggested;* and the question is not so much whether tolls shall be reimposed, as whether they shall be so regulated as to render possible a reduction of the direct tax to two and a half mills, or whether *we shall be content with less* than three hundred thousand dollars in gross from that source, and impose a tax of at least three mills and a half.

This is the question which stares the Senate in he face. *How any Republican can hesitate, we do not see.* We cannot believe there is any Senator representing a *Republican District* outside of the City who does not know and feel that if he votes to impose a tax of three and a half mills, *he digs his political grave.* Let not Senator Sessions and his companions deceive themselves into the belief that the people will have forgotten their action when, eighteen months hence, they are called upon to elect a new Senate. The people will not forget it, because their own pockets and the public Press will combine to remind them of it. Again, then, we appeal to Senators Sessions, Robertson, Ketcham, Fiero, Lapham and Abell to pause before they *inflict so deadly a blow upon the great party to which they belong.* If they have no regard for their own future political prospects, let them at least remember that they are in a measure the *guardians of a cause* whose success they have *no right* even to put in jeopardy."

This was a clear and distinct appeal to the selfish interests and party discipline of individual Senators,—an unmistakable demand upon them to vote for tolling Railroads, because to do otherwise would be to "dig their own political graves," and put in jeopardy the "Republican supremacy in this State." These were the sole reasons given for the action urged. A fair and equal tax upon the property of the whole State would endanger the success of the Republican Party: the money, nevertheless, must be had:—*therefore*, the *Tribune* insisted that it should be levied upon the Railroads. We denounced this as a dangerous and flagitious policy,—as dishonestly subordinating great public interests to mere partisan necessities, and as debauching the whole tone and tenor of legislation, by making it the mere tool and instrument of place-holding selfishness and the intrigues of party ambition.

The *Tribune* complains that we have "neither defended our accusations nor withdrawn them." There has not been the slightest occasion for doing either. They speak for themselves in the *Tribune's* own language. Nothing could be more explicit and unmistakable than its avowal of the abominable principle which we denounced. The *Tribune* had, to be sure, what it styles a "reply" the next day,—but it did not touch the point at issue, nor even allude to it. It sought to show that there were reasons for tolling the Railroads, *aside* from the party considerations upon which it had previously based its advocacy of that measure. That may or may not be true:—we have devoted many columns of the Times to the task of setting forth our reasons for a contrary opinion, and not one of them has the *Tribune* ever copied. We do not feel called upon to go over that ground again. We have said all we have to say upon it. What we denounced in the *Tribune* was its open and shameless appeal to Republican Senators to vote for supplying the necessities of the State out of the private resources of a Railroad Corporation,—because any other course would defeat their reëlection and endanger the supremacy of their party. When the *Tribune* shall attempt any vindiction of its position and principles upon this point, we will make such answer to its arguments as they may seem to require.

Difference among Doctors.—Senator Wigfall has hit upon a plan for disbanding the Republican Party. It is scarcely entitled to the merit of novelty, for it has been tried over and over again, but without that degree of success usually necessary to commend new experiments to public favor. He says:

"Hunger, they say, will starve and tame the wolf, and hunger may tame the Black Republicans into some little common sense, if not patriotism, before four more years roll round. They are fighting for spoils; *beat them, and they will disband.*"

Wigfall does not agree with Wendell Phillips on this point,—nor probably on any other, unless it be on the dissolution of the Union. But in this particular instance we are inclined to think that Wendell is more sensible than Wigfall. In his lecture advocating a dissolution of the Union, a few weeks since, Mr. Phillips declared his preference for a triumph of the Democratic Party for the following reasons:

"And yet *I would rather see a Democratic President.* [Loud laughter.] And I will tell you why. If there is a Republican President elected in 1860, you will all be looking to the Administration. You will all be waiting to see what law can do—what Liberty fettered can do against Slavery unbound. *Agitation will be lulled.* Everything like free and unfettered action will cease. We shall wait. But let Douglas or any other Democrat be elected, and every man in the Free States will arm himself for the struggle with the Slave power. *Insurrection will break out upon the mountains—an insurrection of thought in the pulpits—and we shall make greater Anti-Slavery progress in four years than we should do in forty years under such a programme as Wm. H. Seward's speech of the last month.*"

Mr. Phillips does not believe that the Republican Party would "disband if it were beaten." On the contrary, he thinks that the ultra Anti-Slavery element of that Party would be immensely aided by defeat,—that it will have new provocations for effort, and a much better field for success. If the Republicans are successful, and are thus saddled with the responsibilities of power, he foresees that they must lose all the advantages of an aggressive position, and seek the alliance and support of conservatism both at the North and at the South.

Which is right—Mr. Phillips or Senator Wigfall?

The Last Days.—The Legislative session is drawing to its close. The hundred days expire on Thursday, and if the Legislature sit beyond that time, they lose the three dollars *per diem* which the State allows them for their service. Where very important bills are pending—that is to say, bills involving very large amounts of money—the members are very likely to protract their labors and serve themselves and the State two or three days longer, gratuitously.

The danger of bad legislation always increases as the session shortens. All the rules and restrictions upon hasty action are then suspended; debate is abandoned as a matter of necessity; bills are sent from one house to the other and acted upon instantly, without reference to Committees, without discussion, and without any knowledge of their purport, on the part of the majority of the members. Even those who may understand their demerits, are afraid to oppose their passage lest the delay thus occasioned should throw overboard some pet project of their own. There is a general consent on the part of everybody that everybody else shall have his own way.

In this style some of the most important and mischievous measures have passed just upon the heel of the session. The public always looks with dread for the acts of the last day or two. The sweeping enactments in regard to our City have been reserved for the last; and New-York will probably awake some fine morning and find herself gridironed with railroads, saddled with all sorts of monopolies,—her City Hall removed to Madison-square, the Battery legislated to Macomb's Dam, the Mayor, Common Council and Board of Supervisors appointed by the Comptroller, and everything else so transmogrified that we shall scarcely know whether we are living on Manhattan Island or the borders of Japan.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The season commenced here last evening with a good performance and a fine house—two irreproachable conditions of success. Rossini's opera of the "Barbiere" was performed with a cast similar in all respects to that of last season. Miss Patti was received with enthusiasm, and executed her *rôle* with the usual neatness. Signor Brignoli, who was in good voice, infused some vivacity into the part of the Count—an achievement which is worthy of record. Susini, Amodio and Ferri were good.

On Wednesday, Donizetti's opera of "Don Pasquale" will be produced, with Miss Patti as *Norina*; Signor Brignoli as *Ernest*; Signor Ferri as *Malatesta*, and Signor Susini as *Don Pasquale*.

Winter Garden.—Mr. George Jordan, a gentleman and an artist of deserved repute, takes his benefit here to-night. An excellent programme is provided, and an additional attraction offered in the reappearance of Mrs. George Jordan.

Niblo's Garden.—The equestrian troupe of Mr. J. M. Nixon, from Astley's London establishment, commenced a new season at this house last night, after an extremely successful one in Boston. All the prominent members of the company assisted in the programme, and the entertainment passed off to the entire satisfaction of a densely crowded house.

Personalities.

Victor Hugo, still in exile through his stubborn unwillingness to accept any favor at the hands of the Emperor, has just finished a novel called *Les Miserables*. It is a collection of touching tales designed to illustrate the sufferings of the people,—and will be first published in a *Review* which M. Hetzel, the well-known publisher, is about to establish in Paris. Two novels, one by Lamartine, and the other by Mad. Sand, will appear in the same *Review* immediately after the work of Victor Hugo.

M. D. Bazancourt, the military historian of the Crimean war, had an audience of the Emperor recently for the purpose of presenting to him the second volume of his history of the *Italian Campaign of 1859*. He was received with marked distinction. Both volumes of this work reached us some days since, and we shall publish in to-morrow's Times a review of them, with some interesting extracts.—Rossini's opera of the "Barbiere" is giving an account of incidents connected with the peace of Villafranca, hitherto entirely unknown to the public.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Mexico.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SAVANNAH.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 9.

The mails by the sloop-of-war *Savannah* have arrived.

The small-pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin.

It is doubtful whether Miramon persists in his cause much longer.

The bark captured by the *Indianola* was the *Maria Conception*, of Marin's expedition, from Havana. A Mexican schooner had also been taken.

The decree banishing Americans, and confiscating their property, had been published at the capital.

Later from Texas.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A STRONG PLATFORM.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 9.

The steamship *Arizona* from Brazos, is below, with $1,900,000 in specie, and fifty United States troops on board.

The Democratic Convention was held in Galveston on the 2d. The attendance was large. The platform takes strong Southern grounds. A resolution was passed requiring the delegates to withdraw from the Charleston Convention if the two-thirds rule is rejected.

Lake Navigation.

Detroit, Monday, April 9.

The steamer *Sea Bird*, arrived from Detour this morning, reports no ice this side of Mackinac, while at the latter place the tug *Leviathan* had arrived from Lake Michigan, and reported having had but little difficulty in getting through. It is believed that the Straits will be open for all vessels within a week.

Belleville, C. W., Monday, April 9.

The Bay of Quinte is nearly clear of ice, and the first boat of the season leaves for Oswego to-morrow.

The New-York Papers by Lightning.

THEIR RECEPTION AT ALBANY AND BUFFALO.

Albany, Monday, April, 9.

L. N. Shear's newspapers express reached Albany at 7:19 A. M., eleven minutes ahead of time, making all Northern and Western connections. There was great enthusiasm at Albany and Troy.

The papers were served through Albany before 8 o'clock.

Buffalo, Monday, April 9.

The New-York daily papers of this morning were received here this evening at 6 o'clock.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Norristown, Penn., Monday, April 9.

The Opposition Convention for the Fifth Congressional District has elected James Hoover and Dr. C. W. Jackson delegates to Chicago, and Dr. J. W. Boyer and Frank Crosby alternates. The delegates will vote on the first ballot for Cameron. Mr. Hoover favors Seward, and the others are for Bates.

The Cleveland Institute.

Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, April 9.

Our dispatch of Saturday, announcing the partial burning of the Cleveland Institute was in error, as regards the closing of the school for the Summer term. The school will not be closed.

Political.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, April 9.

A private letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens to a Georgia Delegate to Charleston protests against the use of his name, at the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Municipal Election.

Hartford, Monday, April 9.

At the city election to-day, Henry C. Deming, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 449 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket was elected by an average majority of 466. The Aldermen and Councilmen are equally divided. The whole number of votes cast awst 4,373.

Fire in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Monday, April 9.

Samuel Moselet's cotton shed and seven dwellings were burned last night. The shed contained 600 bales of Cotton. Loss, $70,000; insured for $60,000.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

Troy, N. Y., Monday, April 9.

Job Pierson, an old resident and member of the Bar of this City, and formerly Representative in Congress, died to-day, aged sixty.

Lake Navigation.

Saratoga, Monday, April 9.

Navigation on Lake Champlain is resumed; steamers are making regular trips between Whitehall and Rouse's Point.

MORAL COURAGE.

Extracts from a Sermon Delivered on Sunday Evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Beecher, speaking in his sermon on Sunday night of moral courage among business men, said:

I have been a silent spectator—I think I have said little about it—of the desperate effort which has lately been made to get up another merchant fever. How many have been ashamed to honestly admit themselves to be Anti-Slavery men, Abolitionists! How many that drank in the drop of Liberty with their mother's milk, have, from an ignominious fear, been attempting to curry favor with the South! These men are fit only to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot! They are salt without savor. They have lost function, in losing manhood. Do you suppose there could be pinned up in hell a more exquisite roll of infernal honor than that exhibited by those men—I think there were some twelve hundred of them—who signed a petition asking the Legislature to permit Southern slaveholders to bring their slaves into this State, for fear they should not be thought to be sound in favor of Slavery—for fear they should lose custom and reputation? I do not know but what they will save their reputation, but as to saving their souls, I am afraid there is not much to save in that direction! If there is, then there is a doctrine of infinitesimals that is beyond any comprehension of mine. What dastards, what contemptible things wearing the form of men, must they be, who, outvieing Judas, make haste to sell their principles and their Master, without the pretence of any other temptation than that of saving a little pelf—and that, too, when they were rich enough to retire long ago! But it is comforting to think that there is some use in the worst of things! When things have become corrupted, they are, at any rate, good for manure; and let us hope that out of this reeking filth a more luxuriant harvest of virtue may spring up!

I know these men. I have read their names. I have treasured them up. I have no feeling of revenge toward them. But there may come a time when I shall have something to say *about* them, and *to* them. I shall never forget that when I do speak under such circumstances, every word is to be a red-hot cannon-ball! I will have nothing to do with them. My soul, go not into their council! They are not merely cowards, but *perjured* cowards, every one of them; and some of them are apostates. They were educated to better things, and have gone back to apostacy, under the paltriness and bribery of interest!

There is one thing that men ought to understand, and that is, not only that integrity is safe in business, but that it is the *only* safety in business. A man that is infected in other respects besides his honesty, may not be safe merely because he is honest; but where a man has industry, and sagacity, and experience, if he has, added to these, moral principle, it will not only not stand in the way of, but it will immeasurably increase both his safety and his profits. And the man who from cowardice throws away moral principle, is not only a villain, but a fool. He cheats himself, as Judas did, who betrayed Christ for silver, and got a halter.

Under the same head, Mr. Beecher made the following remarks in reference to the recent refusal by the Trustees of Plymouth Church to open the church-building to Wendell Phillips:

When I was away from home, recently, I turned ruby red with shame to find in a newspaper what I supposed was an ignominious slander, but which proved to be an ignominious truth—namely, that this church had been refused to Wendell Phillips, for the delivery of his address on "The Destruction of the Union." If the church had not been accustomed to be let freely for concerts, and lectures, and the like, pending the construction of a new church, the case would have been different, and it might have been prudent not to let it on the occasion in question; but when it was in the market to be let to all respectable causes and persons, for one hundred dollars a night—which is the fee—to deny it to him because he was advocating an unpopular doctrine, and because it was feared that his using it would have an injurious effect on the raising of money for the new church, was shameful in the extreme. When I read it I colored till I felt my blushes in my boots. I was ashamed through and through! I said to *myself*, "Thirteen years of administration among a people, resulting, in the thirteenth year, only in a cowardice that makes them afraid to let a man stand in my place and speak what they do not believe, what they fear will have an unfavorable effect on the church, or what will have an unfavorable effect on me!"

There is not a more moral and upright man, or a more perfect gentleman and scholar, in the Union! Though I do not accept his philosophy, or the application of it, I am proud to own it as Wendell Phillips is my personal friend. I have the greatest admiration for the man. He has that which is brighter than any gem ever worn in a kingly crown, namely: moral courage to proclaim, and perseverance to advocate what he thinks to be true, no matter what opposition he may encounter.

And I will tell you one thing: if you expect by any such prudent course as that to get money to build a Church, I do not want it; I do not want a Church that is built at the price of making men hold their tongues.

I see it is reported that of late I have been speaking moderate; but the old feeling is in me yet! I am warmly in favor of free speech as I ever was. I must have it myself; I will contend for it for others; and I will rebuke that cowardice which is afraid to let a man speak freely. Manliness requires that you should allow open speech. If you want to meet it, meet it by counter speech.

Now, you know very well that while I speak with great severity and emphasis, I do not speak with hatred or anger, but because I abhor cowardice—that most in those that I love. I did not suppose I had brought up a church or a congregation to sin in that way.

One thing I am perfectly settled about, and that is this: I myself shall be free, and every one who has anything to do with me shall be free also, if I can help him to be so. And if, in the augmentation of our Church, you mean that there shall be circumscription of the liberty of speech, you will not have my cooperation in the putting up of a single brick. You may say that this will stand in the way of building. Then let it! I do not care for a building that goes up on that foundation. It would be like an old temple of Egypt—great and grand in outward form, but full of dead dust inside. No: nothing is of any worth that does not carry with it the vitality of the liberty of the sons of God in the expression of honest convictions. So much for that!

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Anniversary of the Organization of the Republican Party in Newark.

SPEECHES OF HON. CHARLES CASE OF INDIANA AND HON. F. P. BLAIR OF MISSOURI.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of Newark was held in the Newark theatre last evening, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Republican Working Club. The occasion was the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party in Newark—and, in fact, in the State of New-Jersey—and also an inauguration of the Club, which has just been formed with a view of forwarding the interests of the Republican Party during the coming Presidential campaign. The call of the meeting invited all those "in favor of the prevention of the extension of the spread of Slavery," and under that lucid invitation an audience of about a thousand assembled, including a number of ladies, for whom seats were reserved in the upper tier of the Theatre.

Mr. JOHN MILLS, President of the Club, officiated as Chairman of the meeting, and after briefly stating the objects which had brought the audience together, introduced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES CASE, of Indiana.

SPEECH OF MR. CASE.

Mr. CASE proceeded to compliment the Club on its organization, and to indorse the spirit which actuated the members. He called attention to the threats of the extreme Southern wing of the Democracy, that if they were not successful in the Presidential contest they would dissolve the Union, and asked where were the Democracy of the North who dared to rebuke those sentiments? They had threatened to dissolve the Union if a Republican Speaker was elected—to "go out" if PENNINGTON, one of their own townsmen [applause] was elected. A great many did go out—to drink, [laughter,] and that was probably all the going out that would be done on the 4th of March next if a Republican President was elected. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. CASE proceeded to show the justice of the doctrines of the Republican Party in opposition to the extension of Slavery, contrasting the effect of the institution of Slavery on different States, and arguing that Congress had the power as well as the duty of excluding it from the common Territories of the Republic. He reviewed the history of the Democratic Party to show that upon the question of the power of Congress in the Territories, they held precisely an opposite position in 1848, to that now assumed. He claimed that the Democratic Party had broken the pledge of peace on the Slavery question, and disturbed the boasted finality by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The love of the Democracy for freedom in Kansas reminded him of the Quaker, who, during a naval engagement had remained a non-combatant until the first British sailor stepped on the deck of the American vessel. The worthy Friend dropped the first man of the enemy overboard, with the remark, "I hope, friend, thee can swim." The love of Democracy for freedom in Kansas was much like the love of the Quaker for the life of that man. [Applause and laughter.] He argued that the Democratic Party was a Pro-Slavery party, and that, unless a man could indorse that doctrine, he would not be tolerated in that party, and quoted from Senator HAMMOND'S speech, in which he alluded to the "mudsills of the North," to show the Democratic doctrine to be that all laborers were slaves—the artisans of the North, as well as the negroes of the South. In conclusion Mr. CASE made an energetic appeal to the audience to sustain the party which stood up for free labor. [Applause.]

Mr. J. Y. FOSTER then read a letter from Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, but his inability to be present and participate in the proceedings.

SPEECH OF HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, was then introduced, and said: It was a happy omen that this city sounded the key note of the coming campaign of 1860, and had also furnished the first victor of the campaign—the Speaker of the House. [Applause.] It was not only auspicious, but appropriate, because the Republican Party was contending for the references of the principles of the Revolution. That party would restore the noble commonwealth of the Declaration of Independence. In all the written instruments of this Government, Slavery was denounced and abjured. The Constitution was framed to promote the liberties of the people. The Republican Party was, in spite of this, charged with being oppressive upon the rights of the South. He defied the production of any statute on the subject of Slavery enacted in support of the institutions of freedom which was not nearly a unanimous measure. The compromises of 1820 and 1850 were favored by a majority of Southern men. There was not a statute on the subject of Slavery that was not placed there by the action of the Slave States themselves. If the South denounced these acts, they denounced their own ancestors. When they denounced the Missouri Compromise and the doctrine of Congressional power over the Territories, they denounced their own ancestors. Why were these cries against the bad faith of the North, when the acts complained of were the work of Southern men. From whence came the complaints of the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Was it from the border States who lost the most slaves? No, it was from Southern States who never lost slaves, but only seized upon that as a pretext for complaint. Republicans every where protested that they had no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that they wished to see all laws enforced. It was no uncommon thing for laws of various kinds to fall of full enforcement. Would a man be justified in breaking up the Union because he could not recover a lost pig. [Laughter.] And yet part of the South threatened to break up the Union because they could not catch their runaway negroes! The fact was that those States who lost the most slaves would never make that a pretext for dissolving the Union. The cry was only a pretext for their efforts to retain their hold on the patronage of the Federal Government. The pies-Democratic Party had reversed all that had reversed all that had been taught by the fathers of the Republic, as well as done all they could to reverse the action of the old Democratic Party. The party was working with a single eye to the perpetuation of Slavery—mainly for the political power which they could gain by it. They had been grasping and encroaching, and whenever a question of the aggrandizement of our territory in the direction of the Free States came—as in the case of Maine, or in Puget Sound—the Democratic policy was to yield to Great Britain. POLK had declared for "54-40 or fight," and took '49 without a fight; [laughter;] and at the hour he made the surrender of that just claim, he was advocating the incursions on Mexico, and the taking of a slice of the Mexican country. At this very hour they had set up a ricketty concern in Mexico—JUAREZ, who was a full-blooded Indian, making a war of religion, of race—warring on the Catholics—and Mr. BUCHANAN was supporting him. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected mainly by Catholic votes, and it was probably fair that he should pay them off by making war on their religion in Mexico. [Laughter.] But the effort was to enlarge the territory which could be converted to the uses of the "peculiar institution." The lowlands of Mexico were to be subjected to the Dred Scott decision, and the strong arms and wealth of the North were to be used for the defence and propagation of that institution. That was the Democratic programme. The sterility that followed in the footstep of the slave was to be extended over all the Territories, if possible. Would the laboring men of the North lend themselves to that project? Instead of adding strength to our country, these new acquisitions would weaken it. The strength of the North had been taxed to build up the weakness of the South, and to help the South rule them with a rod, hardly less rigorous than that laid on the backs of their negroes. Their plan was to subject the entire tropics, in order that they might either rule the North, or be strong enough to separate. He wanted to know whether, after the North had fought for the acquisition of new territory, the South had a right to peaceable secession?

While he had compassion for the condition of Southern slaves, he had more sympathy with nine-tenths of the people of the South who were kept from industrial employment by this accursed system. The slaveholder held all the alluvial and rich land, and nothing was left for the non-slaveholding white people to do at the South, but to beg or steal, and that was the condition of nine-tenths of the non-slaveholding whites at the South. They were fast verging into barbarism, and might probably be soon reduced to the same state of slavery as the negro! And yet the Republicans were charged with thinking all about the negro, and caring nothing for the white man. He wanted Northern men to remember the oppressions of the non-slaveholding whites of the South. This mountain of Slavery submerged the whites of the South beneath an incrustation of niggers. [Applause and laughter.] He believed in equality of all men, but he believed in separation also; that God made the earth, and populated it as he intended it should be peopled, and that those whom God had intended to populate a certain zone, should be returned to that zone and kept there. [Applause.] He would say nothing about negro equality, but so long as they put themselves in a position of being charged with favoring negro equality, so long they would not have power in this country. He believed in the "irrepressible conflict," and that it would forever wage between these two hostile systems. But, while they proclaimed the irrepressible conflict they should point to some end to it. Let their efforts be to the end that the tropics should be opened to maintain the Africans, and separate the races; and the non-slaveholders, on hearing that doctrine proclaimed, would rally to the support of the Republican Party that should proclaim it. He professed to know the feelings of the non-slaveholders, and knew that while they opposed negro-equality, they would advocate colonization and a separation of the race. He believed that even in New Jersey the incursion of a hundred thousand [illegible] of army. [illegible] Republican [illegible] words himself. He had been educated to [illegible] and had not carried away much of its learning, he inspired some of the spirit of the revolutionary fields. [Applause.] When they saw the Southern States en masse expelling the free negroes on pain of enslavement, the question of colonization became of more importance. It behooved every man with a heart to say that if the negroes were expelled from their homes, the bounty of the Government should give them new homes. [Applause.] The tyranny of Slavery was ruling the Union and exciting the nation into fury. Had they no interest in it? The power which made most of our Presidents would make the next, unless they should see to it that the slave power was overthrown. So completely had the spirit of the people been quelled, that they had elected PIERCE, the meanest man in the whole country, [laughter,] by a heavy majority. And Mr. PIERCE had congratulated the country on the peace that prevailed, even as it did in the Garden of Eden. They knew that there never was a grosser falsehood than that the people of the North were responsible for the reopening of the Slavery agitation. Why, those rare Union Democrats were threatening the dissolution of the Union, and another Union party was to be formed to keep them on the outside. Men were possibly to be frightened by threats of the withdrawal of Southern trade and of dissolving the Union; but he did not believe it. He had an abiding faith that the men of the North would scorn threats of all kinds. [Applause.] For himself, he had enlisted for the war, and intended to fight it all season.

After cheers for the speakers, the party, and the Club, and music from the excellent band that was in attendance, the meeting adjourned about 10½.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK RESCUING COMPANY—PUBLIC EXHIBITION.—A volunteer association with the above title, which has lately been started in this City for the purpose of saving life and property in case of fire, gave a public exhibition yesterday afternoon in the rear of No. 171 Christie-street. The association is composed entirely of Germans, and numbers at present about 60 members. The officers are L. FROMLICH, foreman; JOSEPH STROHMENGER, assistant-foreman; and Dr. OTTO, physician. If it should meet with proper encouragement and assistance from the City Government, and from the Insurance Companies, it is proposed to extend the organization into every fire district in the City. The exhibition yesterday was highly successful, and was witnessed by several hundred people, including representatives from various Insurance Companies, City officials and members of the Press. The apparatus employed was similar to that used in European cities, but it is the intention of the Company to avail themselves of every improvement that may be made in fire escapes—the object of the organization being to get the advantage of skill and practice in their application. This advantage was illustrated by the exhibition yesterday. In the rear of No. 171 Christie-street are two four-story brick buildings which are about to be torn down, and the Company were allowed to experiment on them in any way they pleased. At the sound of a trumpet from the Foreman, they commenced scaling the walls by means of small ladders, going up one story at a time, and breaking in the windows on their way, until they reached the top of the building. Then, throwing down a rope, they drew up the sack, made it fast, and commenced sliding down in rapid succession, the sack being held at the lower end by their companions, and sufficiently removed from the building to make the descent easy. Trunks, furniture and flour barrels were also rescued through the sack in the same way. This experiment was repeated, and on the second trial not more than two minutes elapsed from the sound of the trumpet before the men were safely sliding down the sack from the fourth-story windows. Experiments were also made with a simpler fire-escape, consisting merely of a sheet of thick canvas, about fifteen feet square, held up by means of ropes passing over the shoulders of men standing on the ground. Between twenty and thirty men, one of them weighing over 200 pounds, jumped from the roof of a four-story building on to this canvas, without sustaining the least injury. The exhibition was concluded by a speech from Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, in which he acknowledged on behalf of the spectators the pleasure they had derived from the spectacle, and awarded due praise to the German population of the City, for being the first to initiate such a praiseworthy organization.

A WOMAN AND A WIFE.—"Some weeks since," says the Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday, "a New-York merchant was advised and persuaded to take a Southern trip of recreation on account of the condition of his health. He desired to leave alone, and not unnecessarily, as he thought, to remove his wife from the care of the family, and to burden her with the nursing of her invalid, who only needed change and recreation. His wife, no less determined in her own feelings and sense of duty, was resolved on accompanying him, and finding all ordinary means ineffectual for gaining his consent, she went to the steamship on which his passage had been engaged. She introduced herself confidentially to the captain, begged a quiet berth, and thus secured her object. The steamship was some hours out from New-York before the invalid husband discovered that his faithful and devoted wife was so near him. On the passage, from that time, she was not only a nurse to her husband, but a ministering angel of comfort to all who needed her gentle attentions."

MARINE SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, the President, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, in the Chair. Capt. JOSEPH TINHAM TINKHAM, she Secretary, presented the report which states that sixty-one widows and orphans have received pensions which is a decrease of one during the quarter by death.

Cash on hand at last report	$998 34
Bequest of Capt. ALEX. MARSHALL	500 00
Collections and donations	421 01
Interest collected	1,225 00
Total	$3,147 35

About $1,000 have been paid in pensions during the quarter The Society is managed in all its details with a rigid regard to economy, its aim being to increase, as fast as possible, the pensions of its beneficiaries. The funds of the Society, amounting to $55,200, are invested in bonds and mortgages, bearing interest at 7 per cent. The widows receive annually $70, $80 and $90, according to grade. A sea-captain joining the Society as a full member, secures for his widow in case of his death a sum exceeding the interest on $1,000 during her life. The Society is one of the oldest benevolent institutions of the kind in existence, having been organized in 1774. The report closes with a strong appeal to seamen to join the Society, and thus enable it to sustain its well-earned reputation as a charitable institution.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ROGUE.—SHEPHERD, who is in the Tombs, awaiting his third trial on a charge of arson, adds skill in picking pockets to his other accomplishments. Yesterday a gentleman desiring to spend a cheerful hour, procured a ticket at the entrance to the Tombs, and after satisfying his curiosity with a thorough inspection of the cells and their inmates, started to retire from the Halls of Justice. But on reaching the door, he found to his surprise that his ticket was missing. Instead of being a visitor he was a prisoner. He recollected that he had been near SHEPHERD while walking in the corridor, and the keeper's suspicions that he had gained possession of the ticket were verified by a search. Doubtless he hoped to effect an escape, in time, through its instrumentality.

BALL OF THE FATHER MATTHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Society known by this designation held its first annual ball last night in the City Assembly Rooms. The crowd was excessive—so much so, in fact, as to retard freedom of movement in the rooms. The profits are to be devoted to the construction of a fitting memorial to Father MATTHEW, (the Irish Apostle of Temperance,) in the Central Park. The practical enforcement of the principles for whose promotion the Society has been more directly instituted, insured uninterrupted harmony and decorum. The management, besides, was admirably strict.

ARCTIC MEETING.—Dr. HAYES will lay before the citizens of New-York at the Cooper Institute, this evening, the details of his projected expedition to the Polar Seas. Sufficient funds have already been raised by the Committee to render it probable that the Expedition will set sail in the latter part of May. Besides Dr. HAYES himself, the Rev. Drs. THOMPSON and BETHUNE, and Judge DALY will deliver addresses. Some objects of interest, brought from the Arctic regions, will also be exhibited. Tickets (free) will be issued to those applying for them to-day at the room of the Geographical Society in Clinton Hall.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.—This well-known painting, which is to be sold at auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, by H. H. LEEDS & Co., to-morrow at noon, is the same which was on exhibition in the Capitol at Washington a year or two ago. It represents Liberty, Fraternity and Equality as about to place on WASHINGTON'S brow a crown formed from the hues of the rainbow, while Columbus, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Bozarris, Tell, and other patriots of different nations, assist at the coronation.

A MEDICINAL SPRING.—Jacob-street, the name of which the Councilmen voted to alter last night, is one of the oldest streets in the City, whose denomination has been preserved intact, and a few years since was quite famous on account of the discovery of a *medicinal* spring on its line. The water from it, however, without analysis, proved to be merely the dirty brackish settlings of the Old Swamp, which once stood where *Leather*-street is now located.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at its head-quarters last evening, but transacted no business of importance. Their rooms at No. 618 Broadway, which have been leased for a year from next May, are undergoing thorough renovation preparatory to the active business of the political campaign about to commence.

SHOCKING STAGE ACCIDENT.—JOHN GOGER, a German, whose residence could not be ascertained, was run over last evening, in Fulton-street, near Broadway, by one of the Croton line of stages, and sustained a fracture of the spine. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

COLLISION.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, during the fog, the Wall-street Ferry-boats *Bedford* and *Metropolis* came in collision when half way across the river. The *Bedford* had her wheelhouse, gentleman's cabin and stanchion carried away, and was compelled to lay up. The *Metropolis* also sustained serious damage.

A HAPPY DEPARTURE.—The great California bell, which did not make so much noise as was expected from it, was yesterday lowered from its position on the bell tower in the Park, preparatory to its transhipment to San Francisco, where it is intended as a fire bell for that city.

[Communicated]

TO THE CORPORATORS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

At an informal meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, on Monday, the 2d inst., either fourteen or fifteen members being present, twelve of my fellow-vestrymen made up a ticket *which they expect you to elect*. At the first ballot, I not voting, it proved that each of the twelve had *voted for himself*, and had *stricken my name from the list*, on which it has stood for fourteen years. I did not seek to have it placed there at the first; I have now no special wish for its mere retention. But as the best interests of the church have been maintained in that body with honor by some other member of my family for nearly a century, and faithfully by me since you placed me in it, I cannot consent that you should unsuspectingly be used to administer a rebuff to me which will really come from other hands. Tickets prepared under the direction of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded will be handed to you as you approach the polls. I have no desire to protest against their course, even were it proper that I should do so. I will only say, that should I receive from those corporators who think that the elections for the Vestry should not be settled in the vestry-room, enough votes to elect me, I shall highly prize this evidence of the continuation of their confidence, and do all in my power, as I have thus far done, to show them that it has not been misplaced. If otherwise, I shall only hope that Mother Trinity may find an abler servant—she cannot find one more faithful or more earnest than ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

EASTER MONDAY, 1860.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Depôt, No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40.—NEW SEWING MACHINE.—$40.
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted, Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $20. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
G. B. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

Kerosene and all other brands of Coal Oils, foreign and domestic; also, Paraffine Candles, for sale by HORATIO EAGLE, Agent, No. 354 Canal-st., near Broadway.

The Illusive Wig.—This is an entire novelty, showing the natural skin beneath the parting. It combines every improvement. A perfect fit guaranteed.
CLIREHUGH, Sole Manufacturer, No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Something Entirely New.—"Stuttering and Stammering." The Cause and Cure, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLY. Office, No. 648 Broadway. No charge until perfect satisfaction is given. Hours, 10 to 5.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—KINCAID.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 6, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, JAMES FLEMING to ELICIA PATTERSON, daughter of William Kincaid.

DIED.

O'MEARA.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, at his residence, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th av., JOHN O'MEARA, late State Printer of California, aged 33 years.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings.) His friends, and those of his family, are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, after a short illness, MULFORD BUTTS, aged 36 years.

The friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HICKS.—In this City, on the 6th of Fourth Month, ELIAS HICKS, son of Sarah H. and the late Elias Hicks, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place, at the residence of his mother, No. 211 East Broadway, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, in the 73d year of her age, ANN TAYLOR, daughter of the late Lawrence Froudfoot.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Lawrence P. Boerlick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother in-law, James Van Antwerp, No. 41 East 12th-st., at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday morning.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, FRANCIS GRAHAM, aged 38 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 West 16th-st.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, Rev. JAS. GIBSON, in the 48th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., the Fourth Associated Reformed Congregation, (his late charge.) His brethren of the ministry are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEAR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 7, EDITH WRIGHT, daughter of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 206 West 29th-st., this day, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

COLSEY.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, of consumption, CHARLES W. COLSEY, aged 38 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Harrison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

YERBY.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, GEORGE B., youngest son of George W. and Mary E. Yerby, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 East 13th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEWIT.—In this City, on Monday, April 9, MARION TAYLOR, twin son of Kanlon T. and Luthena L. Hewit, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 142 Madison-st., Wednesday, the 11th inst., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9, after a short illness, NANCY MILLER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 316 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, Capt. HENRY BABCOCK, aged 39 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 31 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of their father, No. 186½ Adams-st., on Thursday, April 5, of scarlet fever, EDWARD HOOKER, aged 6 years and 8 months, and on Sunday, April 8, of the same disease, WILLIAM KENT, aged 4 years and 7 months, only children of William B. and Mary S. Smith.

BLACHLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 6, at the residence of his brother in-law, E. P. Beach, JOSEPH WARREN BLACHLY, JR., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. and Mary C. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

His funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BIGLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 8, of consumption, CATHARINE V., wife of F. H. Biglow, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 86 Willoughby-st., without further notice.

VASSEUR.—At Newark, on Sunday, April 8, FANNY, wife of Hermann Vasseur, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston of Williamsburgh.

Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery. Friends in Brooklyn or New-York intending to accompany the remains to the grave are invited to meet at the residence of her mother, No. 47 Powers-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, April 8, ELIZA HALLETT, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2½ o'clock. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

TRASK.—At Sherwood, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 7, ELIZABETH CARTER TRASK, widow of the late Israel E. Trask, of Springfield, Mass., in the 72d year of her age.

VAN WYCK.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, April 7, at the residence of his father, after a long illness, GARDINER VAN WYCK, son of Gen. Philip G. Van Wyck, aged 30 years.

TUCKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 9, of consumption, CATHARINE NICHOLS, wife of Joseph Tucker, of New-York, and daughter of Elijah W. Nichols, of Newark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 205 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, DEBORAH, widow of Capt. Wm. Robinson, formerly of Baltimore, Md., aged 73 years.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, March 23, Rev. GEORGE BROWN SCOTT, M. A., Minister of the Established Church of Scotland.

Deceased leaves a wife and a daughter 6 years of age, to lament his loss. But we hope and trust that they, with other mourning friends, will so live as to meet him again in a blessed immortality.

CUSHMAN.—At Albany, on Sabbath morning, April 8, MARY JANE CUSHMAN, wife of Robert S. Cushman, and daughter of the late John Thompson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, those of her brothers, Major and Joseph Thompson, and of her brothers-in-law, A. H. Gale and Paul Cushman, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday, April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th-st., without further invitation.

STRONG.—At Albany, on Friday, April 6, KITTY, wife of Robert Strong, and mother of Anthony M., William N. and Thomas J. Strong, of that city, aged 75 years.

MONTROSS.—At Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday morning, April 2, after a severe illness, MARY C., wife of Lewis Montross, and daughter of the late Caleb Simpson, of Basking Ridge, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday, April 15, at 3½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville. Her remains were interred at the Friends burying ground, Clinton Corners.

UNDERHILL.—At Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., on Friday, April 6, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, Sr., formerly of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

WARD.—At Yonkers, on Monday, April 9, MARCUS LIVINGSTON, youngest child of H. O. and H. L. Weed, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, April 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Chambers-st., at 11 and 1:15; returning leave Yonkers at 3:53 and 6:43.

BOURNE.—At his residence at Melrose, on Monday, April 9, CHRISTOPHER STIBBS BOURNE, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Dr. G. M., Rev. Rowland H., Francis, Wm. Oland, and Rev. Theodore, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison av., on Wednesday, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O'DONOGHUE.—At sea, on board packet ship *Thornton*, on Friday, March 30, while on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, Dr. MAURICE O'DONOGHUE, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 55 years.

☞ London and Dublin papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERY.
Extra Class, No. 169. April 9, 1860.
18, 37, 7, 38, 27, 74, 11, 22, 10, 48, 63, 1, 39.
Class No. 170, April 9, 1860.
4, 57, 56, 60, 62, 73, 20, 54, 8, 37, 25, 65, 19, 35.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 300. APRIL 9, 1860.
52, 29, 4, 11, 9, 26, 2, 24, 25, 31, 19, 71, 56, 64, 42.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to
No. 579 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
In style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

BEDS. BEDS, BEDS.
Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

SPONGES.
Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

PLATED WARE AT BARGAINS.—RICH Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $20, usual price $30; Cake Baskets $4, usual price $6; Castors $5, usual price $8; Liquor Stands $15, usual price $26; Waiters $15, usual price $24; Butter Dishes $3 50, usual price $5 50; Ice Pitchers $8, usual price $11.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.
In all cases of costiveness, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, and all general derangements of health, these pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy.
Dr. MOF

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

$200. FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Murray Hill, and 29th, 34th and 37th sts.

$250. FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 121st and 126th sts., and 3d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house, situated in a very pleasant part of the city, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, three stories, with finished attic, basement and under-cellar; size 22x50, lot 23x120. The house is built in the very best manner and provided with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath rooms, &c., and connected with sewer. Any person wanting a fine house at a reasonable price will find it worth while to examine the property. Price $11,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage if at $950. Apply to JAMES L. TRUSLOW, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,200; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, built for seperate residences; the whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, cor. 35th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—In Brooklyn, a large stone building, about 76x180 feet, two stories high, with good well of water, and 40 or 50 vacant lots on the corner of Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., two miles from Peck-slip Roosevelt-st. or Division-av. ferries. Inquire of WM. T. MILLS, corner of Myrtle and Lewis avs. Also, a large double house, with stable and fine garden. Rent low.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26 000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 247 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 362 State-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights, for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 26x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN B. SARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Ocean avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with bas'ment and underpinning, very handsomely finished by carpets and fixtures throughout, situated on Lexington-av.; would take part payment building materials. Apply at No. 21 Lexington-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DEPARTS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,500, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

$7,250 AND $6,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET one of those handsome high-stoop houses on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; also, one of the low-stoops in the same row; contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11 51st-st., near 8th-av.

$2,000.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale very cheap, or to let; have all the modern improvements; situated on the north side of 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Nos. 155 and 157. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain three years. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements of the day. Lots of run-through floors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brown-stone trimmings, with or wi hout lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6,500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 50 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of E. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—BY R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st. Three-story high basement stone-front in 31st-st., near Madison-av.; three-story high basement stone-front west side Madison-av., near 41st., also, four-story brown-stone, size 25x60 feet; lot 100 feet on West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 303 Henry-st., near Grand st., in perfect order, for immediate occupancy; possession on 25th April. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $6,500; terms easy, or will be rented for $650. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 5th-av., full lot, built by days' work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR story, high stoop brown stone houses, Nos. 29 and 25 West 34th-st. Full size, with extension for library. Finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST-class residences, and two lots, in the City of Syracuse; very desirable property. Lots in New-York or Brooklyn, merchandise or building materials taken in exchange. W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

THIRTIETH-STREET.—TO LET—A 3-story brick house in a first class situation, containing every modern improvement; the interior is of beautiful finish, and in perfect order for a small and careful family only; rent, $675. Inquire at No. 77 West 13th st

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 321 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 40 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 180 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST. near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FIRST-class residence on St. Mark's place, with lot on rear for carriage-house. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PHETON, WITH back seat for coachman, built to order by George Watson's successor in Philadelphia, and but little used; sold only for want of use. Apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., where it may be seen. Only price $275.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The furnished country place known as Katonah's Wood, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay homestead, and recently occupied by Mrs. J. Butler Wright. See particulars in the daily *Evening Post*, or at the office of Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. C. Cambreling, John Shmelzander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics. the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

CLIFF SIDE.—CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT TO let cheap on the west bank of the Hudson. The house is large, roomy and convenient, water excellent, view unsurpassed, situation most salubrious, free from fever and ague. As much land as desired; stable and outbuildings; a grapery yielding an abundance of the finest native grapes; fruit trees, garden, strawberry beds, &c; within forty-five minutes of Canal-st., by two boats, running eight or ten times daily, and within twenty minutes' row or sail of the Manhattanville station on the Hudson River Railroad. The 42d-st ferry runs to within a mile of the house, and the forty-five minutes' drive to Hoboken is unsurpassed for beauty and excellence of road. Apply to D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first-quality land, having a river front of 2 800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in two parcels of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. No incumbrance on the property. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $6,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. E. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE and roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick Terrace, near the steamboat landing, with large lawn extending to the river. Grounds are ornamented with many rare and beautiful trees, shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.

Also for sale, a country seat, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate, now occupied by the subscriber. House 44x46 feet, with piazzas, &c., two stories and attic, furnace, bath room, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, boat and bath house; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; is convenient to ferry and steamboat.

Inquire of W. A. THOMPSON, Mer. Elec. Tel. Co., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York; or of Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, Astoria.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place recently occupied by George Law, and formerly by William Burrows. The house is a cottage of 14 rooms, and has attached to it from 10 to 30 acres of land, as may suit the tenant; stables and outhouses. Rent, furnished, $1,800; for a lease a trifle under. Also, a beautiful small cottage adjoining, furnished, $1,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh being the residence of the late F. W. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year only at $500. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FIRST-class brick cottage; commodious, convenient, accessible, sightly, replete, nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees in abundance; large carriage house, fine view of the Hudson; will be sold a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about ten acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale road between 107th and 108th sts, and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No 9.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, at Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river bank, convenient to the depôt, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa, 38x34; brick carriage house and greenhouse in perfect order. Price, $16,000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, $45 PER MONTH—At Elizabeth, N. J., till Oct. 1; everything very complete for comfort, and an extra garden; also, stable and barn without extra charge; access to and from by boat or rail hourly. Small children decidedly objectionable. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,800. Rent, $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIdence near Port Chester, on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., consisting of 8 acres of land, large dwelling, outbuildings, &c.; also a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire at No. 207 Front-st., on Wednesdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a miles from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the seashore. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of OWEN & CLARKE, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 rooms, near the Presbyterian Church, 60 rods from depôt. Good barn, half acre of land, pleasant situation. Address or apply to editor of *Orange Journal*.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two cottages, with lot 52 by 224 feet; also, 3 acres of land, in the village of Fort Lee, N. J., situated on the banks of the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall, opposite 150th-st. Inquire of C. L. COXHEAD, No. 1,036 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY residence, situated on Bergen Hill, 20 minutes' ride in stage from Jersey ferry; new house, large carriage house and stable, fruit, good water; about 30 city lots. Apply to No. 6 Ferry-st.

TO LET—AT RAHWAY, N. J.,—A NICE COTtage with garden, stable, &c., two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. Rent only $250. Apply to THOS. H. SHAFER, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT Washington. Apply to JOHN HOOPE, Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, with garden, plantations, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and woodhouse, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, &c.; is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation; rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house attached to a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, baths, hard and soft water, and out-houses, consisting of wood and coal houses, ice-house, (filled,) hennery, and other appurtenances, situated on the large knoll overlooking the valley, possessing a commanding view on Scotland-st., near South Orange, and within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Contiguous land, for garden or farm purposes, may be had, if desired. This place presents every convenience and facility for gentlemen doing business in New-York City. Inquire at the Orange *Journal* Office, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LARGE COTTAGE, LOW RENT.—COTTAGE at Clifton, Staten Island, containing, on the 1st floor, parlor 16x16, dining-room 16x13, library 15x10, kitchen, china closet and pantry; on the 2d floor, 5 bed-rooms and store room; also 3 bed-rooms in the attic, wash-room and cellar under the house; about half an acre of land, and stabling for three horses; situated one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, by plank side walk. Rent to a good tenant $300; former rent $450. Address M. A. P., Box No 1,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of fine land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTSEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—With 3½ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., quarter mile from dépôt, eligibly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash-room, and library. Rent low, with improvements. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Dépôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, size of ground 205x110 feet, with two-story and basement house 36x26 feet, barn, &c.; the garden is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubs, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from dépôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed-rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, CHEAP—A handsome cottage; seven rooms, good cellar, about half an acre of land, splendid grape vines, fruit trees; excellent water and healthy site; five minutes' walk from the landing. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN TINE, No. 43 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box 1,089 New-York Post office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, each in one large room of about 45x90 feet, of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Suitable for lecture, school or billiard rooms, light and well ventilated, replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, &c., together with a large lot of settees, benches, school desks and furniture if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 20 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered throughout; has range, furnace, stationary wash tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New York.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BRICK house No. 72 West 20th-st., south side, near to the 6th-av. It will be finished about the 15th of April, and will possess all the modern improvements and conveniences. For particulars, apply to MACY & CO., corner of 60th-st. and 6th av., or to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, high stoop, full size house, three rooms deep, in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, No. 228 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful College grounds, between 9th and 10th avs.; also, a four-story and basement, brown stone, high-stoop house, for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE, WELL lighted and ventilated rooms, in building corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, having nine windows in each room. They are well calculated for any light manufacturing purposes and will be rented low to a good tenant; within 100 yards of Fulton Ferry. Apply to the Long Island Insurance Company, in the building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 282 4th st., opposite Washington square. This house is in all respects a desirable residence, and is in a remarkably pleasant locality, and has every convenience in its arrangements. For a small family, rent $1,200. Inquire of WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS SOCIETIES, &c., AT Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., with a spacious entrance, eligible front and corner rooms on 2d, 3d and 4th floors; store No. 80 12th-st.; 1st and 3d floors of No. 48 12th st., near Broadway. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Dimensions of room, 58x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., a cific Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE STORES NOS. 100, 102, and 104 Spring st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel. They are now connected, and form one large store, 67 by 66 feet, with excellent basements and vaults. They will be let together, or separately, to first-rate tenants, for three years. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BEAUTIFUL FULL-sized three-story, high stone stoop brick house, No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn; three rooms deep, furnace, gas fixtures, bells, hot and cold water; eight minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Inquire at No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

STORE NO. 142 FULTON-STREET TO LET OR LEASE—25 feet by 108 feet deep, with good rear light; has been occupied for several years as a first-class clothing store and is one of the best stands in the street for business or saloon. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., De Groot's Oak Hall.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4 story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE and saloon, with basement and dwelling, No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery. The store extends the whole depth of the lot; has a fine plate-glass front, and is well adapted for a large and extensive business. Apply at No. 269 Bowery, from

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY,
BILLIARD-TABLE, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M. The above sale is believed to be one of the most superb that has taken place for many years. The whole of the furniture was made to order by Messrs. RINGUET-LEPRINCE & L. MARCOTTE & BOUDOUINE, and has been in use but a few months, and is fully equal to new. It consists, in part, of very rich suites of BLACK WOOD and GILT, covered in MOIRE ANTIQUE; do. in TAPESTRY; elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich SATIN; black and gilt centre tables, with very rich GILT BRONZES; elegant cabinets to match; superb black and gilt carved centre-table, marble-top; elegant carved oak extension dining-table, 2 superb carved oak sideboards, very elaborate; 14 carved oak chairs and 4 arm-chairs covered in green morocco; 4 carved oak chairs, in reps; elegant oak buffet, marble-top; carved oak CONSOLE table, PINK marble top; elegant suite of library furniture, style of Louis XV., covered in green and gold reps; library table, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstand, two elegant armoire, wardrobe, round and square commodes, toilet tables, two superb French marble and bronze clocks, pair of lamps for gas, to match; elegant STATUARY; also, an elegant French rosewood billiard table, with cues, &c., complete.

ALSO,

TEN SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS, VIZ:

MARINE, by Louis Verboeckhoven; SHEEP AND POULTRY, by Francois Vansevendonck; LA VISITE AU CHATEAU, by Reyntjens; THE WRECK, Henri Schaep; THE PORTRAIT, by Biermont; LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE, by Robbe & Vincent; THE VISIT, by Diddsert; THE HALT, by Wouvermans; CATTLE, by Jean Van Baer; THE RETURN FROM BATTLE, by Geyer.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF AUGSBERG.

This magnificent picture is believed to be the only one by this artist in this country, with the exception of one in the Gallery of Mr. Belmont.

The whole of the above will be on exhibition at our salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, when the whole will be positively sold without any reserve. Ladies are particularly invited to an inspection of the above.

P. S.—The PAINTINGS will be sold precisely at ONE o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON MADISON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-SQUARE—The elegant brick and brownstone mansion, and three full lots of ground, on the southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-square, built in the most substantial manner and beautifully finished. The inside is trimmed with solid black walnut, most elaborately carved. The whole finish of the house is unexceptionable in every respect, and must be seen to be appreciated. There is attached a beautiful library and picture gallery. It was built by day's work, without regard to expense, by the late owner, for his own use, and is a first-class residence. The situation is unsurpassed, being one of the most beautiful sites in the City. If desired, the house and two lots will be sold separate from the rear lot, which forms the garden, $40,000, or, if preferred, one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage on the property for three years. For farther particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine, or to W. M. EVARTS, Executor, No. 2 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The house may be seen on cards from the auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood piano, finished back and pearl keys, made by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, 16tes-à-têtes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON OLIVER-ST., 14TH, 15TH, 16TH, 31ST AND 32D STS.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising:

WEST 32D-ST.—No. 15, four stories, brown-stone.
OLIVER-ST.—No. 21, two-story and attic brick house.
WEST 14TH-ST.—Valuable lot, No. 214½.
WEST 15TH-ST.—No. 116, three-story brick house.
WEST 16TH-ST.—No. 50, four-story brown-stone house.
WEST 31ST-ST.—Nos. 34 and 36, four-stories, brown-stone house.
SECOND-AV. AND 15TH-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER—First-class house.

For terms of sale, maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the first-class brown-stone, four-story, high stoop house on the southeast corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting Stuyvesant-square. Built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, and in good order. House 22 7x60; lot 30 9x128 3 on 2d av.; has a splendid court-yard 23 feet wide, running 128.3 along 2d-av. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No 48 Barrow-st.: Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tete-a-tetes, centre table, one rosewood seven octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, writing desk, rich china and glassware, china vases, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Narsau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 West 31st-st., a general and valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, rich silk brocatelle and lace curtains, carved wood cornices, pier mirrors, carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in blue and white silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, centre tables, very fine rosewood piano-forte made by Munns & Clarke, 7-octave; fancy tables, mantel ornaments, &c. Dining-room—Black walnut buffet and extension dining tables to match; lounge, chairs covered in morocco, china, glass, &c.; valuable imported clock and bronzes, engravings, oak extension table, and chairs and lounge to match. Bed-rooms—Rosewood bedsteads, bureau, table, &c.; cottage chairs, mattresses, &c.; black walnut furniture. Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hall-stand, and other furniture, all of which is in excellent order and nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine pair of sorrel horses, well matched, (geldings,) 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, good and stylish drivers. Also, a light cut-under carriage, nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, April 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, the celebrated oil-painting "Apotheosis of Washington," by James Burns, formerly exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, where it elicited universal admiration; size of painting 13 by 11 feet 6 inches. The design of this picture, embracing the fraternization of the nations of the earth, is exemplified in the apotheosizing of Washington by three angelic forms—Equity, Fraternity, Liberty—in the presence of a numerous body of admiring patriots; the most prominent persons represented being those most renowned in their respective countries for their exertions in the cause of freedom, &c. For the adornment of a Government building, public institution, private gallery or public exhibition, this painting is peculiarly appropriate. This picture is now on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, where it will be sold on the day above named, without any reserve, for whom it may concern. Now on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at the private residence No. 166 West 23d-st., five doors east of 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains and cornices, lounge in hair cloth, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, bedsteads and chairs, mahogany extension table, black walnut arm chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpet, stair rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD ECHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a lot of damaged crockery and glassware.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITTRE,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first-class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"
At No. 483 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

16 FINE LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 10TH AVENUES, BROADWAY, 53D AND 214TH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 53D-ST.—2 fine lots, south side, 32 ft. 2 east of Madison-av., 20.7x100, 5 each
ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 136th, 24, 11x110.
ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 137th, 24, 11x110.
ON BROADWAY.—4 fine lots southeast corner of 214th-st.
ON 10TH-AV.—4 fine lots southwest corner of 214th-st.
ON 214TH-ST.—4 fine lots, south side, 87.10 east of Broadway, opposite the residences of Messrs. SEAMAN & FERRIS.

The Harlem River boats will commence running in a few days, stopping at 215th-st., and intermediate landings. Title perfect. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEDGMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,

At 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. — President, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture, of the very best manufacture, in excellent order.

PARLORS—Rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces; splendid mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak buffets, with marble tops and mirrors; rosewood mahogany, and walnut bookcases, centre and work tables, Turkish arm-chairs, French reception do., carrets.

CHAMBERS—Splendid mahogany and painted sets with best mattresses and feds, oval mirrors, wardrobe, large quantity of excellent bedding, mostly new, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEES SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON,

Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Nichot, Partagas, Espanola, Club House, Buchanan Unfianza, Telegrapho Submarino, Fenticho and other Concha Operas, Zarzuelian, Regalias, &c. Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco, together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

Terms—cash, in bankable money.
By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq.,
Assignee.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

By A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., New-York, boots and shoes, about 1,000 cases, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. This sale offers extra inducements, as it comprises a large and general assortment, many of which have been advanced on and must be sold. We shall also sell a number of lots of our own make, such as boys', youths', and men's calf sewed boots and Congress gaiters. A. D. GALE No. 49 Dey-st.

A. MORTIMER, GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Public Auction,

The property of a gentleman leaving the City, at the brown stone residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season. Rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, &c.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 Wyckoff-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, all the household furniture, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., in said house. See *Herald* for full particulars.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers salesrooms 35 Nassau-st

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of No. 35 London Terrace 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., elegant household furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, French china dinner and dessert set, rich rosewood parlor suite, one elegant seven octave rosewood piano, rosewood etagere, rich silk brocatelle and lace window-curtains, tapestry velvet carpets, rich chandeliers, French plate mirrors, one full dining set in oak and reps, two carved oak bookcases to match, splendid chamber furniture, one superb Bohemian punch-bowl, a complete set of engraved cut glass, viz., tumblers, wines, champagne hocks, &c., very rich claret decanters, parian figures of Venus with a shell, Venus at the Bath, Terra-cotta vases, statuand, &c., rich French china vases, a superb set of Bohemia dessert glass, fruit stand, dessert plates, comportiers, finger basins, punch cups, &c., superb Bohemian tureens with stand and glasses to match, hanging flower vases, silver-plated pickle-jar, &c., kitchen furniture, oilcloths, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our salesrooms on Tuesday.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED real estate, situate on Amity and 2d sts., in the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Wm. Gallatin, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at noon:

2D-ST.—The two dwelling houses and lot Nos. 117 and 119 2d-st., situate on the south side of said street, between 1st-av. and avenue A. Containing each in breadth in front and rear 20 feet, and in depth 105 feet 9 inches, the gable or side wall of each dwelling-house being party walls.

AMITY-ST.—The dwelling-house and lot No. 72 Amity-st., on the south side, between Laurence and Thompson sts. Containing in breadth in front 25 feet, in the rear 25 feet 10 inches, and in depth on the westerly side 106 feet, and on the easterly side 113 feet; the easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling-houses being party walls.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps or further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of C. J. & E. DEWITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, Executor.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Located on Washington, Prospect and White sts., in Brooklyn, E. D., (late Bushwick,) within one mile of Peck-slip Ferry.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PROSPECT-ST.—The frame house and plot of ground, 45 x212 feet, on south side of Prospect-st., between Washington and White sts.

Also 5 vacant lots adjoining, each about 25x150 feet.

WHITE-ST.—6 lots on the west side of White-st., commencing on the southwest corner of Prospect, each 25x100 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—6 lots on the east side of Washington-st., commencing 100 feet south of Prospect-st., each about 22x150 feet.

TERMS—Two thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, SALESroom No. 1 North William-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 14 Waverley-place, all the elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture contained in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade easy and reception chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, French plate pier and pantel glasses, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, elegantly carved rosewood bedstead, do marble-top dressing bureau, do washstand, rosewood wardrobe, solid mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, enclosed washstands, mahogany wardrobes, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, sofas, lounges, mahogany extension dining table, rosewood dining-room chairs, china dinner and tea set, cut glass decanters, tumblers and wines, hatstand, oil-cloth, basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—1,000 LOTS AND GORES, Within Ward, Brooklyn. By order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, JAMES COLE & SONS will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,000 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th sts., including a large and valuable water front. This property is eligibly located on high grades; no low land; 3d, 4th and 5th avs. opened; railroad from Fulton and Hamilton avs.; ferries on the 3d-av. This sale offers great inducements for investments or speculation; title perfect. For book maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at 10 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 800 cases boots, shoes, brogans and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of new goods direct from the manufacturer's. Also, an invoice of stock goods.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—A large catalogue—Peremptory sale for cash, in lots, for dealers, TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Call and see a free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET LOTS.

Attention is called to the Trustees' sale of 12 large and valuable lots on north and south side of 49th-st near 3d-av., to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court. Maps, &c., No. 35 Wall-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office 5 Cooper Union.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small, rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' escretoires and work-tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and bedding; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY, we shall sell the contents of the large house No. 21 Clinton-place, THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow. N. B.—We take the liberty of cautioning the public against regarding long advertisements as a test for either the quantity or quality of the goods—they being intended chiefly to entrap the unwary and unsophisticated, and especially strangers. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESday,) April 9, at 10½ A. M., from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as parlor and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning, regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 5 Cooper Institute, the contents of the store, embracing a large and varied assortment of household furniture, carpets, pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, wash stands, glasses, bed, washstand, bedding, sofas, mahogany chairs, rockers, toilet sets, feather beds, one rosewood parlor suite, one fine rosewood carved piano, in good condition, besides a variety of other goods not enumerated the same being the contents of a well-furnished house. Second-hand dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY and attractive sale of French and English China, rich cut and engraved glassware, &c., at the store No. 403 Broadway, below Canal-st., the proprietor being about to relinquish the business,

WILLS & ELLSWORTH

will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock in store, comprising a large and elegant assortment of the best quality of French and English dining, dessert and tea sets, Parian and bisque statuary, rich decorated vases, cut and engraved glassware, white porcelain and English stone china, &c., with a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 11th inst., when the stock can be examined.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS PEELING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL.—Owing to the intended removal of the proprietor, the entire collection of paintings now on exhibition at No. 494 Broadway will be sold without reserve on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The collection is select, vast and comprehensive in variety, including landscapes, scenery, historical and figure pieces, mounted richly in gold leaf frames and sustaining a creditable comparison with the most successful evidences of genius ever furnished the public. Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS—ON WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising calicoes, delaines, muslins, ribbons, linens, gloves, blankets, shawls, cloths, cashmeres, cloaks, ginghams, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a retail store. ABM. BURSCK,
Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN H. BENLY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—JOHN H. BENLY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus extension and other tables, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, sofas, sofa beds, lounges, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. By order of James Sacket, Attorney.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No 59 Broadway, up stairs

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:46 P. M.
White Plains 6 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included). Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 8:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., Yaphank, 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sag Harbor, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE rods—HORSE-SHOE, PIKE and SPIKE HORSE NAIL RODS—NAIL and COPPER GOOD BRADS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE.—10,000 feet 4, 5 and 6 inch cast iron drain-pipe for sale low for cash or approved paper. All close buyers are requested to call and examine our stock at the pipe foundry, No. 39 Greene-st., near Grand.

A. & E. B. BRADY.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 87 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JAS. J. COMSTOCK, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 2d of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, James Stone Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. Passengers

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Niagara.

Interesting Details and Extracts from Foreign Files.

The steamship *Niagara*, whose advices have been transmitted in synopsis from Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Her mails were received at the New-York Post-office at an early hour this morning.

We obtain from our London and Paris exchanges a variety of particulars and extracts of interest.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

The Emperor and the Savoyard Deputation.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday, March 22, published an official account of the reception by the Emperor NAPOLEON of the deputation charged to present to His Majesty addresses on the subject of the annexation of Savoy. The following was the reply returned by the Emperor, of which a telegraphic summary has already appeared in our columns:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the sentiments you have just expressed towards me, and I receive you with pleasure. The King of Sardinia having agreed to the principle of the reunion of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France, I may, without dereliction of any international duty, express to you my sympathy, and welcome the expression of your wishes. The circumstances under which this rectification of frontiers takes place are so exceptional that at the same time they they respond to legitimate interests they do not jar upon any principle, and consequently do not establish any dangerous precedent.

In fact, it is neither by conquest nor by insurrection that Savoy and Nice will be reunited to France, but by the free consent of the legitimate Sovereign, supported by the popular adhesion. Thus everything which in Europe does not cede to a spirit of antagonism of another period looks upon this adjunction of territory as natural and just. The reception given to the communications addressed by my Government to the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna authorizes for the majority of them the founded hope of a favorable examination.

My friendship for Switzerland made me look upon it as possible to detach in favor of the Confederation some portions of the territory of Savoy; but, in face of the repulsion shown among you at the idea of seeing a country dismembered which has known how to create for itself through centuries a glorious individuality, and thus give itself a national history, it is natural to declare that I will not constrain the wishes of the populations to the profit of others. As regards the political and commercial interests which unite certain portions of Savoy to Switzerland, it will be easy, I think, to satisfy them by special arrangements.

I hope, then, gentlemen, that I may soon consider you as members of the great French family. I shall make it a point of honor to realise all your wishes, and the annexation of a country connected with France by so many bonds will become for it a new cause of prosperity and of progress.

When you return to your fellow-citizens, tell them how much I have been touched by the manifestation of which you have been the honorable organs. There are among you so many descendants of those families who have contributed to the illustration of France in the career of science as well as of arms, that everything concurs in explaining and justifying the work of union under preparation.

How John Bull submits to the Annexation of Savoy.

From the London Times, March 23.

A small party of Savoyard gentlemen have just settled the question which disquieted Europe. They have made NAPOLEON III. a present of their country. Who they are and what their position may be in their own country we are not told. All we know of them, apart from their reception at the Tuileries, is, that they are enduring with courage and success the successive trials of certain Amphytrionic mysteries. They have dined with an important journalist, to whom this question owes much of its early *éclat*; they are to-day dining with the Ministers whose labors are, perhaps, even more demonstrative and less deliberative than those of the journalist; and to-morrow, their palates having been thus gradually sublimated and their rustic manners improved, and care having been thus taken that they shall be able to endure the oppressive honor of admission to the Imperial presence without incurring the misfortune which befell that deputation of fawning quadrupeds which was once brought too suddenly before the majesty of Jove, they are to dine at the Tuileries! Thus shall it be done unto the men who make NAPOLEON III. a present of their country. The patriotic member of the Irish Parliament thanked Heaven that he had a country to sell; the more generous Savoyard thanks Heaven that he has a country to give away. His generosity is not vexed by any unpleasant inquiries. No one in Paris asks him what his title is to dispose thus absolutely of the country in which he was born. A title to a province or a kingdom depends very much upon circumstances. There are several entirely new theories abroad on this subject. France goes by universal suffrage. Parma, Modena and Lombardy take the same rule. The Romagna passes by universal suffrage, subject to an indefeasible suzerainty and an Imperial veto. Tuscany seems to hang on a title by special occupancy. But Savoy is only to be conveyed by what the lawyers call livery of seisin. Somebody, no matter who, so that he happens to be on the spot claiming the right to do so, gives a twig, or a piece of turf, or a lump of stone, and the recipient of this gift is at once in possession—enter and remove him who can! It is very convenient for those who may wish to acquire European property that these varieties of title should exist, but it is somewhat embarrassing to those who are desirous only of retaining what they have derived from their ancestors.

We have made up our minds to allow Savoy and Nice to go to France, and to be content with any securities or palliatives which negotiation may succeed in procuring; but we have by no means made up our minds to be compelled to admit that this annexation is a natural and equitable transaction, effected with the consent of the population, consummated under the auspices of the majority of the great Powers parties to the Treaties of 1815, and approved by every one except only old-fashioned people who are behind their age. On the contrary, we claim to speak the voice of the whole civilized world when we say that every honest man, of every country, looks upon this act as one of spoliation and of wrong. In principle it is as bad as a march upon the Rhine or a sudden attempt upon Antwerp. Fortunately, its importance is not equal to its flagitiousness in principle. This act mus leave upon every man's mind a conviction that there is no safety, except in continual watchfulness and in armed preparation, against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon the possessions of a friendly power. Europe allows the deed to pass upon the principle of the Roman law, that "*De minimis non curat, prætor.*" Having allowed it to pass, it has always been our advice to let it go without ill words or angry remonstrances. But when the Emperor challenges approval and talks of equity, and claims the assent of Europe to his act, it is necessary to protest loudly that, although we submit, we also condemn.

Piedmont and Central Italy.

DECREE ANNEXING THE CENTRAL STATES TO SARDINIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

A supplement of the official gazette of the kingdom, published last night, gives FARINI's speech and the King's answer, as well as the decrees of annexation. FERINI said:

"SIRE: I have the honor of placing in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents of the universal suffrage of the people of Æmilia. May your Majesty, who has mercifully listened to the cries of suffering, accept benignantly this testimony of gratitude and faith. According to these, their legitimate votes, these people, Sire, will have no other desire than that of deserving well of your Majesty and of Italy, by emulating in civil and military virtues the other people of your Majesty's constitutional monarchy."

The King answered:

"The manifestation of the national will of which you have brought me the authentic proof, is so universal and spontaneous that it confirms, in the face of Europe, and in other times and circumstances the vote already expressed by the Assemblies of the Æmilia. Such signal manifestation is the best proof of that order, perseverance, patriotism and political sagacity by which those populations have acquired in a few months the sympathy and esteem of the whole civilized world. I accept their solemn vote, and I will glory henceforth in calling them my people. By adding to the constitutional monarchy of Sardinia, and assimilating to its other provinces, not only the States of Modena and Parma, but likewise the Romagna, which had already separated itself from the Pontifical rule, I do not intend to fail in that devotion towards the venerable Head of the Church, which has always lived in my heart. As a Catholic and Italian Prince, I am ready to defend the independence necessary to his high ministry, to contribute to the splendor of his Court, and to do homage to his high Sovereignty. The Parliament is on the point of meeting. It will receive the representatives of Central Italy, together with those of Piedmont and Lombardy, unite together the new kingdom, and assure its prosperity, liberty, and independence."

As you see, the annexation has been done purely and simply, without any vicariat or other modification.

The decree of annexation is as follows:

Victor Emanuel II., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, Jerusalem, &c.

Considering the results of the universal voting in the provinces of the Æmilia, from which is seen the general wish of those populations to unite with our State; having heard our Council of Ministers, we have decreed and decree:

ARTICLE 1. The provinces of the Æmilia will form an integral part of the State from the date of the present decree.

ART. 2. The present decree will be presented to Parliament in order to become law. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which, provided with the seal of the State, will be laid in the archives of the Kingdom, and published in the Provinces of the Æmilia.

VICTOR EMANUEL; C. CAVOUR, Minister-President; G. H. CASSINI, Minister of Justice; M. FANTI, Minister of War; F. S. VEGEZZI, Minister of Finance; T. MAMIANI, Minister of Public Instruction; FARINI, Minister of Public Works.

Dated TURIN, March 18.

Attitude of Parties in the United States.

From the London Times, March 22,

We were not wrong in anticipating that the frenzy of animosity between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union, which was called into being by the enterprise and the execution of JOHN BROWN, would rapidly cool. Although, unhappily, the causes of disagreement are lasting, and hardly likely even to be lessened in our own time, yet the national feeling of the American people is urging them to sacrifice every consideration to the maintenance of peace. The orators of Boston and the fire-eating Governor WISE, of Virginia, are equally condemned by all but a few bigots of their respective parties. We, far away from the scene of these animosities, and knowing little of the community among which they rage, except from their public prints, may not be able to follow the various turns of a controversy as well as the native politicians; but we have at least the advantage of that breadth of view which is given by distance, and are, perhaps, enabled to judge of great results better than those whose imaginations are heated by the violence and recriminations which they hear on every side. That the leading politicians of the States, and after them the great mass of the people, would make an effort to bring these feuds to a close, and that from this point of view the Harper's Ferry business might be productive of good, is what we cannot fail to anticipate. The Americans must now be aware that to allow these smouldering hatreds to continue is to subject the Union to periodical convulsions, which may end some day in an irremediable catastrophe. Although the way is not clear, and even the highest minds cannot suggest any remedy except patience and mutual tolerance, yet *we may hope that the policy of mutual irritation has come to an end, and that after some time the more moderate men on both sides will arrive at an understanding as to the terms of a settlement which shall insure peace to the community.*

In a speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD, in the American Senate, on the question of the admission of Kansas, we think that the first dawning of a more friendly feeling may be discerned. Mr. SEWARD is, we believe, now taken as the representative of the Republican Party, and their candidate for the Presidency. His opinions on the great question of the day have consequently an importance which it is easy to estimate. The speech on the admission of Kansas is able, and even eloquent; it has apparently been adopted by the speaker's party as a true exposition of their sentiments, and has been replied to by his opponent with an energy which is complimentary to its merits. That it will tend to soften the asperity which still prevails is highly probable; but this effect will not be produced by any want of firmness in its tone or clearness in its principles. Mr. SEWARD is no "trimmer." He is a staunch Anti-Slavery man, and his speech is the most forcible attack on Slavery that has been made for a long time. But it will tend to concord, because it avoids passion and acrimony. It may be read and assented to by any enlightened slaveowner; it will command the assent of political economists as well as the sympathy of the philanthropic and religious world.

The Republican Party, says Mr. SEWARD, protest against this domination. Without attacking the rights of the Southerners or approving the enterprise of BROWN, they rebel against the dictation which the slaveowning party have exercised for years. A majority of the people in the North he declares to belong to this party, which has, as it were, been created by the aggressions of the South. Practically, then, North and South are in antagonism. Yet the war is carried on by the one party openly, fairly, constitutionally, and as befits civilized and self-governing men; by the other it is waged by means of violence and proscription. A party of Democratic slaveowners might come and hold their meetings in the midst of any Free State. "Extend to us the same privileges, and I will engage that you will very soon have in the South as many Republicans as we have Democrats in the North." To carry on the struggle between Freedom and Slavery openly and by means of argument, but to limit their object simply to the defence of existing institutions in the Free States, and to the assertion of the right of the Territories to shut out Slavery, is the programme of the Republican Party. "We do not seek to force or even to intrude our system on you. We are excluded justly, wisely and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. * * * I can pronounce as accurately respecting the Northern or Republican representatives as any one. * * * We are not a hostile Republic. * * * Differences of opinion, even upon the subject of Slavery, are with us political, not social or personal differences. There is not one disunionist or disloyalist among us all." This is the creed of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and, though it differs rather from the doctrine of an "irrepressible hostility" existing between the two sections, we think it represents the deliberate convictions of even the most earnest opponents of Slavery. The policy of the Republican Party, as far as we can understand it, will be, then, to stand on the defensive, and merely oppose the aggression of the slaveowners on the Free States and unsettled territory of the Union. The downfall of Slavery must be left to time, to economical causes, and to the influence on the owners of the quiet reprobation of the world.

All who are interested in the deliverance of the Western Republic from the curse of Negro Slavery will see with pleasure the cause of freedom transferred to the guardianship of a great and responsible party, the policy of which will supersede the impotent and irritating devices of agitators. A principal cause of the continual success of the Southerners has been the dread felt by the conservative party of being thought to adopt the views of the Abolitionists. Under the organization of the Republicans, and with the moderate programme sketched by Mr. SEWARD, the North may be able, without p otting or bluster, to roll back the tide of slaveholding aggression.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS REFERRED—ANOTHER PRESIDENT FOR THE CROTON BOARD REJECTED.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, received a communication from the President and Directors of the New-York Eye Infirmary, asking a donation of $1,000. It was referred.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Thomas Addis Emmet for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman GENET moved that the Board do not advise and consent to the nomination of the Mayor.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved to amend by laying it on the table.

The motion to amend was lost. Alderman GENET's motion was carried by a vote of 9 to 6.

A resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen, calling for a Joint Committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman GENET believed it was beyond the power of any Committee of the Board to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department.

Alderman DARRAGH hoped the Board would concur. He thought the Governors of the Almshouse courted investigation.

Alderman GENET said he understood from report that the charges were "drunkenness on the part of the Almshouse Governors; debauchery," &c. In his opinion the charges were trumped up without foundation. Until there were charges made which could be investigated, he did not see any use of appointing a Committee of Investigation.

After some further debate, the Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting the estimates for cleaning the streets for the term of five years. The lowest bidders were Messrs. Lynch, Currin, Rourke and Smith, as we have before reported. The communication was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare and forward to the Legislature a memorial against the removal of the City Hall to Madison-square.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WIDENING OF WORTH-STREET—THE BRAZILIAN OFFICERS TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY—COST OF CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a strong remonstrance from property owners was received, against confirming the assessment for widening Worth-street, as reported by the Commission, on the ground of the gross irregularity and injustice manifest in their proceedings.

The hospitalities of the City were tendered to the Commander and officers of the Brazilian sloop of war now in port, and Messrs. HALL, HOGAN, BYRNES, TOWNSEND and SHANNON appointed a Committee to carry the same into effect.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the Board that the amount paid for official Corporation advertising during the past fourteen months, amounted to $94,474 05, and for County purposes $16,216 55—making a grand total of $110,690 89 paid to the newspapers for advertisements by the City and County. Of this amount the *Daily News* received $16,728; the *Express*, $15,861; the two German papers, *Handel und Staats Zeitung*, $5,000 each; and the *Commercial Advertiser*, $9,665.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

STREET CLEANING.

The weekly report of the City Inspector shows that during the week ending on the 7th inst. he had 396 men employed, who removed 26,869 loads of manure, dirt, rubbish and ashes, at a cost of $8,474 89, of which $2,942 25 was paid to sweepers, $3,024 to dirt and manure cartmen, and $2,498 to ash cartmen. This is a reduction of over $2,000 on the expenses of the previous week.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR SEWERS.

Tenders for five sewers, opened yesterday at the Croton Department, were awarded as follows:

Sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth street; four bids, of which Hugh McGrane was the lowest; surety, $1,000.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-sixth street; nine bids; awarded to Hugh McCabe; surety, $3,000.

Sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street; two bids; awarded to J. H. McCabe; surety, $1,000.

Sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first [illegible] Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; [illegible]; awarded to J. Crowley; surety, $3,000.

Sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue; two bidders, of whom Hugh McCabe was the lowest; surety, $2,000.

Police Reports.

MUTINY ON THE SHIP IRONSIDES.

As boats' crews Nos. 1, 2 and 8 of the Harbor Police were returning, about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, to the steaming *Reynolds* from the Narrows, where they had been engaged in removing shad poles, their attention was attracted by a signal of distress from on board the ship *Ironsides*, lying near Ellis' Island, and bound for St. Johns' New-Brunswick. The [illegible] was headed for the ship, which she reached in advance of a boat that had been dispatched from the revenue cutter *McClelland*, to ascertain what the matter was, and the police learned that a desperate fight was in progress among the crew, most of whom were under the influence of liquor. Three of the more riotous of the men, named James McLoud, James Welsh and Thos. O'Mara, were secured, although they made a stout resistance to the officers. Peter Nelson, John Brown and Michael Moore, also belonging to the ship, whose lives had been threatened by the prisoners, and two of whom already had been badly cut in the shoulder and neck with knives, and beaten with slung-shots, were detained as witnesses. The timely arrival of the Police doubtless prevented the murder of these last-named men; and it was found necessary to iron the desperate ruffians heavily before they could be brought on shore. O'Mara is a powerful fellow, and a murderous looking slung-shot, besides a large sheath knife, were taken from him. [illegible] assaulted, even after the fetters were upon him, [illegible] one of the officers. All the prisoners were committed for the night in the First Precinct Station-house.

STREET BRAWL AND SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, Henry Smith, a member of Hose Company No. 41, while conversing with an acquaintance, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, was addressed by an individual known as Johnny in terms which induced him to make an insulting reply, whereupon Johnny invited him to fight, at the same time laying off his coat. Smith, it is alleged, immediately produced a pistol and aimed it at Johnny's head, but observing the movement, the latter, to saield himself, sprang behind a bystander named Michael Marrow. The pistol, however, was discharged by Smith, who knelt down and fired twice between Marrow's legs, without succeeding in hitting Johnny either time, the balls having taken effect in the glass door of the corner grocery. The noise drew a large crowd, among whom were several of Smith's enemies, by whom he was beaten in a terrible manner, and left insensible on the sidewalk. A policeman named Burleigh, who it is said was close by during the progress of the rowdyism, waited until the excitement had subsided, when he gave an alarm rap, which of course was unanswered until the assailants had fled. Smith bears the reputation of a great bully, and the beating he received is believed to have been in retaliation for an assault he is alleged to have committed on Sunday night upon one John Clark, at the foot of Desbrosses-street. His friends conveyed him to his residence.

A BONE TO PICK.

Mr. Heine Ferrera, the proprietor of a boarding-house for Spanish seamen, at No. 378 Water-street, was astounded last Saturday at the discovery that his cherished spouse had eloped with Sylvanus T. Bone, a young man who had been in his employ for some months as a runner. An investigation showed that Mrs. F. had carried off with her not only all her wearing apparel, but about $400 in gold, a part of which belonged to her husband, while the remainder, some $150, had been placed in his care by Mr. Antonio De Mello, an acquaintance, who was negotiating to buy an interest in the business. Mr. F. was grieved at the loss of his cash, and set out in search of the runaway Bone and the truant wife, both of whom were finally found at a boarding-house in Franklin-street. He caused them to be taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them, pending an examination into the merits of the case. As Mrs. Ferrera is full of years, and no vestige of the possible charms of her youth remain, Mr. Bone, who is not more than half her age, is thought to have eloped more for the love of lucre than the lady, especially as he evinced in Court intense disgust at the consolation she offered him. For herself, she was not at all disconcerted at the perplexing predicament in which her husband had found her, but said she would cling to her Bone until death.

ARREST ON IMPLICATION.

Richard Williams, a seaman, was apprehended yesterday, by Officer Eagan, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent murderous assault upon Henry Dickson, the Swedish sailor, who was knocked down with a slung-shot at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets. The prisoner has been identified as one of the gang of ruffians who stood on the corner when the assault was committed. Dedrickson has undergone the trepanning operation. He still remains at the Hospital, but as yet no very favorable change in his symptoms has taken place.

Coroners' Inquests.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION—CONFESSION AND TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN INCENDIARY.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of an aged Frenchman named JEAN BAPTISTE LA ROCHELLE, who died in consequence of shocking burns received on the 20th ult., while engaged in setting fire to the crockery store No. 233 Greenwich-street, occupied by the brothers DEDACE and CORNE MORRISSETT. For some days prior to his decease, in addition to suffering intense physical torture, ROCHELLE betrayed great uneasiness of mind, which at times was of a very agonizing character. Finally, on Thursday last, believing the moment of his dissolution near, he expressed a desire to see Fire Marshal BAKER, to whom he made a confession or his guilt. He stated that three weeks before the fire occurred DEDACE MORRISSETT intimated his intention to burn out the store, because the adjoining crockery establishment of JOSEPH NORTON was doing a more successful business. Afterwards, at MORRISSETT's request, ROCHELLE said that he purchased at different times two gallons of camphene, which were placed in the store. He had been informed by MORRISSETT, on the day the fire occurred, that it was to take place that evening, and consented to assist in the transaction upon the promise of MORRISSETT to start him in a little place for himself, should he be successful in obtaining the insurance money. Accordingly, about 7½ o'clock, on the evening in question, a man whose name ROCHELLE did not know, the brothers MORRISSETT and himself, were in the store, and the stranger having applied the match to the pile of inflammable stuff that had been collected, ROCHELLE was directed by DEDACE MORRISSETT to throw his overcoat upon the flames. As he was in the act of complying, a glass jar full of camphene, which stood near, was overturned, and some of the liquid saturated his clothing, and fell in his boots, and the flames coming in contact with it, he was instantly set in a blaze. He rushed into the street to save himself, in spite of the opposition of MORRISSETT, who sought, he said, to prevent an exposure by burning him along with the store. While the dying man was making this confession, the brothers MORRISSETT, who have been in custody ever since the occurrence of the fire, stood by his bedside. He accused them of having brought him to his terrible death, and in his frenzy invoked the judgment of heaven upon them. They made no response, and declined to ask him any questions. The only testimony taken at the inquest was as to the manner in which deceased obtained his injuries. A verdict was rendered that he died in consequence of burns received while engaged in the commission of incendiarism. The MORRISSETTS' stock, valued at $700, was damaged to the extent of $500, and they had an insurance of $1,000 upon it in the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company. Mr. NORTON, their neighbor, of whose success they were jealous, lost $1,200 worth of property by the fire. It is said that the prisoners owed their landlord nearly $200 for rent, and this is mentioned as an additional incentive to incendiarism. Yesterday afternoon they were fully committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of arson. In their examination before the magistrate, DEDACE stated that he was a Canadian by birth, 22 years of age, and in reference to the charge against him, he had nothing to say. His brother is also a native of Canada. He protested his innocence.

WARNING TO BOYS.

Christopher Jones died yesterday at the Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the roof of the house No. 72 Cherry-street, while flying a kite on Sunday afternoon. A jury summoned by Coroner SCHIRMER rendered a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOLD INCENDIARISM.—During the last week not less than fifteen buildings were fired by incendiaries in different parts of the city. One man, named NORTH, has been held to answer a charge of having set fire to buildings on DeKalb-avenue and Fulton-place; another has been arrested at Greenpoint, and yesterday officers OATS and CARROLL, of the Third Precinct, arrested CHARLES WRIGHT, on suspicion of having set fire to a tenement house, on Sunday night, at the corner of Amity and Columbia streets, when the building was damaged to the extent of about $200. Had not this fire been discovered early in its progress, many lives must have necessarily been lost. At 8½ o'clock Sunday night a pile of lumber at the foot of North Second-street, owned by RALPH KENYON, was set on fire, and yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, officers MCMAHON and FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from a house in Fleet's-alley, between York and Front streets. Upon entering the premises, they discovered a man named LYNCH watching a fire which he had kindled upon the floor of the first story of the building, which was unoccupied. The upper stories were occupied by *five families*, numbering in all some thirty persons. LYNCH was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and upon examination was discharged, there being no evidence that he intended to fire the building.

THE COURTS.—The April Term of the City Court was opened yesterday, and the calendar for the day called, when the Court adjourned till Wednesday (to-morrow), when the following cases will be called: Nos. 3, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, and the following Grand Jury was sworn: Henry J. Hadden, Foreman; Jacob Phillips, Charles Peters, George May, Wm. J. Miller, E. R. Moore, Edward Plant, Charles A. Fisher, C. H. Parsons, James R. Thompson, William W. Hurlburt, George W. May, Wm. S. Tisdale, Edgar W. Stevens, Wm. H. Prosser, James H. Titus, Wm. E. Patten, Freeman Lowe, John A. Ten Eyck, Abraham Schenck, Joseph Smith, Wm. Prentiss, Edward Mitchell. After the usual charge the Grand Jury retired.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. The returns of the late Charter election were presented and referred to a Committee, to report next Thursday evening, when the Aldermen will meet as a Board of Canvassers. The report of the Committee on Water-Rates was then taken up, and, after a lengthy discussion, section 31 was adopted, and the balance was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. The section adopted reads as follows: "All manufacturing and other business, and all steam and ferry boats and shipping, requiring a large supply of water for steam-engines and other purposes, are to be charged therefor one cent per one hundred gallons on the average estimated quantity during the year. Proportions of a year may be paid for to the termination of the current year, (but no deduction shall be made for less than one month in any instance,) at the discretion of the Water Board. This rule will apply in all cases."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Capt. HENRY BABCOCK, temporarily stopping with his brother, at No. 31 East Baltic-street, died yesterday from congestion of the brain, caused by taking an overdose of laudanum. The deceased has commanded a vessel out of New-York for the past ten years, and was to have been married within a few weeks.

[Advertisement.]

SWELLING OF THE TONSILS.—This prevailing affection, accompanied with swelling of the glands of the neck under the ears, comes on without any warning; you feel chilly, which is soon followed, if of full habit, by fever, and perhaps delirium. Be not in the least alarmed—it is an affair of a few days, if you take the following advice: So soon as you are attacked, swallow from five to eight of the Brandreth Pills. If, in six or eight hours, you are not easier, take four or six more pills. In the next twenty-four hours four or six more should be taken; and, if decided amendment has taken place, a smaller dose the third day. This simple plan of treatment is sure to cure. A piece of Allcock's Porous Medicated Plaster may be very advantageously applied to the throat, on both sides, or Brandreth's Liniment, or any other safe, warming application. Good nursing should be secured.

Brandreth's Pills are highly prized by all who suffer from bilious and liver complaints, dyspepsia, wind, spasm, giddiness, deafness, dizziness of the eyes, &c. For habitual costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unsurpassed; and in all sudden attacks of sickness their prompt use is often the means of saving valuable lives.

DEAFNESS CURED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.:

Sir: Six years ago I was afflicted with an attack of the measles, which was so severe that my life was for a considerable length of time despired of. When I recovered I was so deaf I could with difficulty sustain a conversation, and almost despaired of ever being able to hear again. Reading an advertisement of your most valuable Pills, I purchased two boxes, after using which I found myself entirely recovered. I consider it but justice to you and those like afflicted that this should be known.

Gratefully yours, H. L. SPENCER.

DANVILLE, Va., March 27, 1860.

COSTIVENESS AND DIZZINESS CURED.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1860.

DR. B. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir: In the Spring of 1853 I had the misfortune to break my thigh, in consequence of which my constitution became extremely debilitated, and I suffered with great costiveness, attended with dizziness and severe pain in the head and side, and oppression of the heart. I was attended by several physicians of this City for three years, without obtaining relief, and had despaired of a cure till finally I was induced to try your Pills, which almost instantly relieved me, and in a short time completely restored my health. I consider them the best medicine in the world.

Yours truly, JAMES MURPHY, 259 West-street.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, and No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills neutralize the noxious poisons of Small Pox, allay the inflammation, destroy the infectious exhalations from the body, leaving the patient cool and comfortable, and inducing quiet and refreshing sleep. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 9.

$1,000	U. S. 5's, '65	100⅞	
25,000	Mo. State 6's	82⅝	
5,000	do	b60	83
5,000	do	s10	82⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7's		89
6,000	do		89⅛
6,000	N. Y. S. 6's, 74		109⅜
5,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs.	ex.	95
25,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.		99
7,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83		85
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bs.		94
5,000	Mich. C. R. 8c. Is. M S. F. C. Bs		93
1,000	Gal. & G. 1st M.		92
4,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.		93
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.		69
10	Corn Ex. Bank		100
56	Continental Bank		100
17	Bank of Commerce		99
25	Amer. Ex. Bank		101⅜
62	Mechanics' Bank		120
5	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co		98⅛
50	do	b60	98⅛
52	do		98⅛
75	Pacific M. S. Co		104
50	do	s10	104
50	do		103⅜
50	do	b60	103⅜
150	do	b30	103½
50	do	b30	103⅛
50	do		103⅜
370	do		103
50	do	s10	103
25	do	s3	103
500	Indianapolis & C. R		36
175	Ch. Bur. & Quin. R.		65

390	N. Y. Central R		78⅛
50	do	btw	78⅛
100	do	s60	78
100	do	tw	78⅛
50	do		78⅜
100	do	b30	78⅜
250	do	s30	78⅜
100	do	bnw	78⅜
200	Erie Railroad		12⅜
700	do		12⅜
200	do		12⅛
100	Gal. & Chicago R.		62⅛
50	do		10⅜
100	Harlem Rl'i	s10	10⅜
30	do		10⅜
10	do		10⅜
50	Har. Railroad Pref.		36⅜
1080	Reading Railroad		42⅜
100	do	b15	42⅛
100	do	s30	42⅜
220	Mich. Central R.		46
100	do	b60	46
22	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		10⅛
100	do	b60	11
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.		22⅞
100	do	b30	22⅞
50	do	s30	23⅛
100	Panama R.	b60	131
50	do		134
150	do	b10	134
50	do		133¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61½
10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.		89⅞
10	do		90
50	do		88½

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. S. 6s	s10	82⅞
10,000	do	s60	82⅝
5,000	do	b30	83
5,000	Cal. State 7s		89½
1,000	L. & W. 1 M B.		71⅜
2,000	N. Ia. 1st Mge		76
1,000	Ill. F. Bonds		98¾
50	Panama R.	b10	133⅜
50	do	b15	133⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61
100	Pacific M. S. Co		102
1150	do		101
150	do	b30	101
350	N. Y. Cen. R.		77½
100	do	b10	77⅜
100	do	s60	77⅝
100	do	b30	77¾

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	77⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.		45⅜
200	do		45¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		22¾
50	do	b30	22¾
50	do		23
100	Erie R.	s60	12⅛
100	do		12⅜
200	do	b60	12⅜
200	do	b60	12¾
100	Harlem R.	s30	10⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref.		36⅜
200	Reading R.		42¾
100	do	b60	42⅜
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60	62
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		63¼

MONDAY, April 9—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of March were completed this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$16,163,698
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,592,093
Free Goods	3,739,241
Total entries of month	$23,495,032
Against March, 1859	20,738,790
Increase March this season	$2,756,242

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,200,117, or less by $1,391,876 than went into Warehouse. There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $85,094.

The Exports from New-York to Foreign States for the month of March were:

In Domestic Produce	$6,998,687
Foreign Goods reexported	1,138,067
Specie	2,381,663
Total clearances	$10,518,417

Against March, 1859:

In Produce	$5,377,840	
Foreign	498,161	
Specie	3,343,667	$9,219,678
Increase in March this season		$1,290,739

We annex our usual summary of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the nine months of the current fiscal year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,000		18,756,000
March	23,495,000		20,739,000
Total 9 Months	$178,499,000		$149,468,000
Foreign Specie	2,193,000		711,000
Together	$180,692,000		$150,179,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1859-'60. From July 1, '59. |